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$20,000,000 for Housing Sought by Providence; Bridges Bars 'Little TVA'

The World's Day—At a Glance
July 18, 1939

Straus Lauds Providence Slum Clearance

WASHINGTON (AP)—Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, hailed as "pleasing and heartening" today a request that $20,000,000 be set aside for low-cost housing at Providence, R. I. Mr. Straus said the request showed increased New England interest in slum clearance.

"The co-existence of the mansions of Newport and slums of Providence makes sad commentary on the social progress of a Commonwealth founded in the idealism of Roger Williams," he said.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Delaware were the only States east of the Mississippi, Mr. Straus said, which had been inactive with respect to the U. S. H. A. program.

Bridges Opposes 'Little TVA' for New England

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire declared today the "TVA was not an honest yardstick" to measure electric costs. He added he "knew too much about TVA to want to see New England have the experience to which the South was subjected."

Referring to demands by Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi for a "Little TVA" in New England, Senator Bridges said he had expected the Administration would attempt to establish a yardstick in the Northeast.

Latin-American Defense Wins House Backing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Foreign Affairs Committee voted unanimously today to recommend legislation designed to help Latin-American republics bolster defenses. First, however, it made some changes to insure protection of this country's military secrets.

The measure, advocated by the State Department, would permit the War and Navy Departments to manufacture coast-defense and anti-aircraft artillery and ammunition for other American republics and to build warships for them.

Spain Shifts Honor From Soldier to Worker

MADRID (AP)—Spain celebrated the third anniversary of the outbreak of the Civil War today with a "fiesta for the exaltation of labor," marking a shift in emphasis from the soldier to the worker.

The labor creed of the regime was contained in a message which the Ministry for Organization of Syndical Action ordered employers to read. It called for "social justice" and salaries not only "sufficient for the worker and his family to satisfy vital needs . . . but also to permit humble classes to have access to a higher level of culture."

German Military Truck Train Enters Danzig

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (AP)—Forty military trucks from East Prussia entered Danzig yesterday. The big gray vans—locked tight—sped into the City in close formation from the East Prussian City of Marienburg, near the Danzig border. They were driven by men in uniform.

The machines went to unknown destinations in the City. The truck train reached Danzig shortly before the arrival of the Nazi District Leader, Albert Forster, who returned by airplane from conferences with Reichsführer Hitler at Munich and Berchtesgaden.

Baptist Forecasts Epoch in Church History

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Dr. George W. Truett, President of the Baptist World Alliance, forecasts the organization's sixth congress opening here July 22 would "mark a distinct epoch" in Baptist Church history.

Neutrality Session Slated at White House

WASHINGTON (AP)—An extraordinary night conference at the White House was arranged by Administration Senate leaders today, apparently for the purpose of weighing finally the chances for neutrality revision this session.

The meeting, it was authoritatively reported, will include President Roosevelt and State Secretary Hull, Senate Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley, Chairman Key Pittman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and three Senate Republicans, Minority Leader Charles L. McNary, Senator William E. Borah, and Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont. [Neutrality developments: Page 1.]

Saltonstall Cuts Office Staff

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's official family functioned today with seven fewer members as the result of his action yesterday in dropping two and transferring five members of his staff to other State departments.

This action is an economy measure, the Governor declared, so that he could live within his budget and should serve as an example to other department heads. One of the "other" department heads, however, upon hearing the Governor's comment observed dryly that the only way he could drop members of his staff would be, in like example of the Governor's action, to "put them on the Governor's payroll."

Along with his action yesterday the Governor said that he had conferred with Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, and had asked him to call the attention of all department heads that they must live within the budget limitations imposed by the Legislature. "No deficiencies will be allowed," the Governor declared.

Included in those transferred to other departments were Herbert Alderson, Assistant Executive Secretary, promoted to Counsel to the Public Utilities Commission, and Paul Mandella, Assistant Messenger, transferred to Suffolk Downs race track where he will be an inspector.

No Drought Relief Seen in Forecast Of Light Showers

Drought conditions in the top two or three inches of Massachusetts soil will not be relieved by light showers expected tonight, according to G. Harold Noyes, Chief Meteorologist of the Boston Weather Bureau. In making his forecast today, Mr. Noyes said that the less than half an inch of rain so far this month—against the usual 1.58 inches—is not affecting ponds, lakes, streams, and rivers.

Humidity and rising temperatures will characterize this afternoon's weather, said Mr. Noyes, and will be followed by cooler and possible showers tomorrow.

110,000 Visit Monticello

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Visitors to Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Va., totaled 110,000 during 1938, Stuart R. Gibboney, President of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, said in his annual report, just published.

Restoration and maintenance work during the year included reconstruction of the northern portico. The Foundation substantially increased its collection of authentic Jefferson furniture during the period.

Economics in the Modern World

The second of a series of 12 articles under the general title "Economics in the Modern World" is appearing today on the financial page.

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Boston Spends More Despite Budget Cut

Although Boston cut its budget this year by approximately $500,000, City Departments have spent $9,000 more in the first six months of 1939 than in 1938, it was disclosed today.

This means, officials said, that the City must effect economies of $500,000 in the next six months instead of over a period of 12 months, if Boston is to live within its budget.

The economies are expected to be made, it was explained, by a more severe adherence to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's partial no-hiring policy up to December.

The increase in expenditures for the first six months was due principally to heavy costs for snow removal and welfare, and to the fact Boston operated six months this year without a budget.

President and Hull Insist Neutrality Bill Stay Intact

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18 — The foreign policy for which President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull will continue to work—at this session of Congress or next—is not a mere repeal of the arms embargo but the full-bodied set of provisions known to the public as the original Bloom bill. It now becomes clear that Secretary Hull considers these provisions as integral and indispensable parts of a unified program, and does not assent to the process of compromise by which they have been steadily whittled down by passage through the House.

These are the conclusions which stand forth as Secretary Hull's statement to Congress of July 14 is studied on Capitol Hill. In view of the Roosevelt decision to fight it out on Secretary Hull's line if it takes the rest of the presidential term, the stress now laid by the Secretary of State on the unitary nature of his program takes on an enlarged importance.

In order to provide legislation of this character, Congress would have to go back of the House vote, which yielded a modified arms embargo; back of the House Foreign Affairs Committee vote, which abandoned the "combat areas" provision in the face of opposition, and virtually must start over again. In spite of available legislative short cuts, this is a process far more formidable than mere repeal of the arms embargo, together with such assorted portions of the Bloom bill as might survive hasty voting.

Message Under Analysis

Following are the salient points of the Hull message—the clearest statement of foreign policy yet on record—which grow in perspective as the text is studied:

1. More candidly than in previous statements, Secretary Hull justified the wartime sale of arms by a neutral such as the United States aspires to be, as not an immoral but a legal and proper course. "I say it is a false delusion (that an arms embargo will keep the Nation out of war) because a

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2)

Pardons Group Moves to Wipe Out Extortion

'Pitiless publicity' and penalty of $5,000 proposed in all pardon proceedings in State.

"Pitiless publicity" for all pardon proceedings in Massachusetts was one of several significant changes in the pardon laws recommended today by a Special Commission to halt "grave abuses" of existing statutes by "unscrupulous lawyers and politicians."

The Commission report was made public by Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware, a clergyman and the Secretary of the Commission, as Col. George A. Parker, Vice-Chairman of the group, prepared to file two proposed amendments to the pardon laws with the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

One of the reasons that attorneys and politicians have been able to "extort" money "by preying upon the emotions of mothers and wives and sweethearts of prisoners" is that they have been able to work "in secret," the Commission reported. Another is that there is no penalty in the statutes for such actions.

Two Amendments

The Commission, created by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the Legislature early in the year to investigate pardons and paroles granted during the closing days of the Hurley Administration in 1938, recommended adoption of the two amendments to close up such "loop-holes" in the law.

"The Commission, in proceeding with its investigation, soon found certain grave abuses which could be corrected by statute without infringing upon the Constitutional powers of the Governor and Council to pardon, and its counsel drew up such amendments which we are filing today," declared Representative Sawyer.

"Our conclusions may be summarized as follows:

"1. We found that the pardon racket had grown because of loose methods of procedure and the possibility of working in secret. The statute we propose surrounds every petition for pardon with pitiless publicity and provides that such petition shall be transmitted through the Commissioner of Correction to the Governor and that such petition, with all records supporting the pardon and of proceedings growing out of same shall be filed with the Secretary of State and remain a permanent public record. This will stop all future 'Parker House midnight luncheon pardons.'

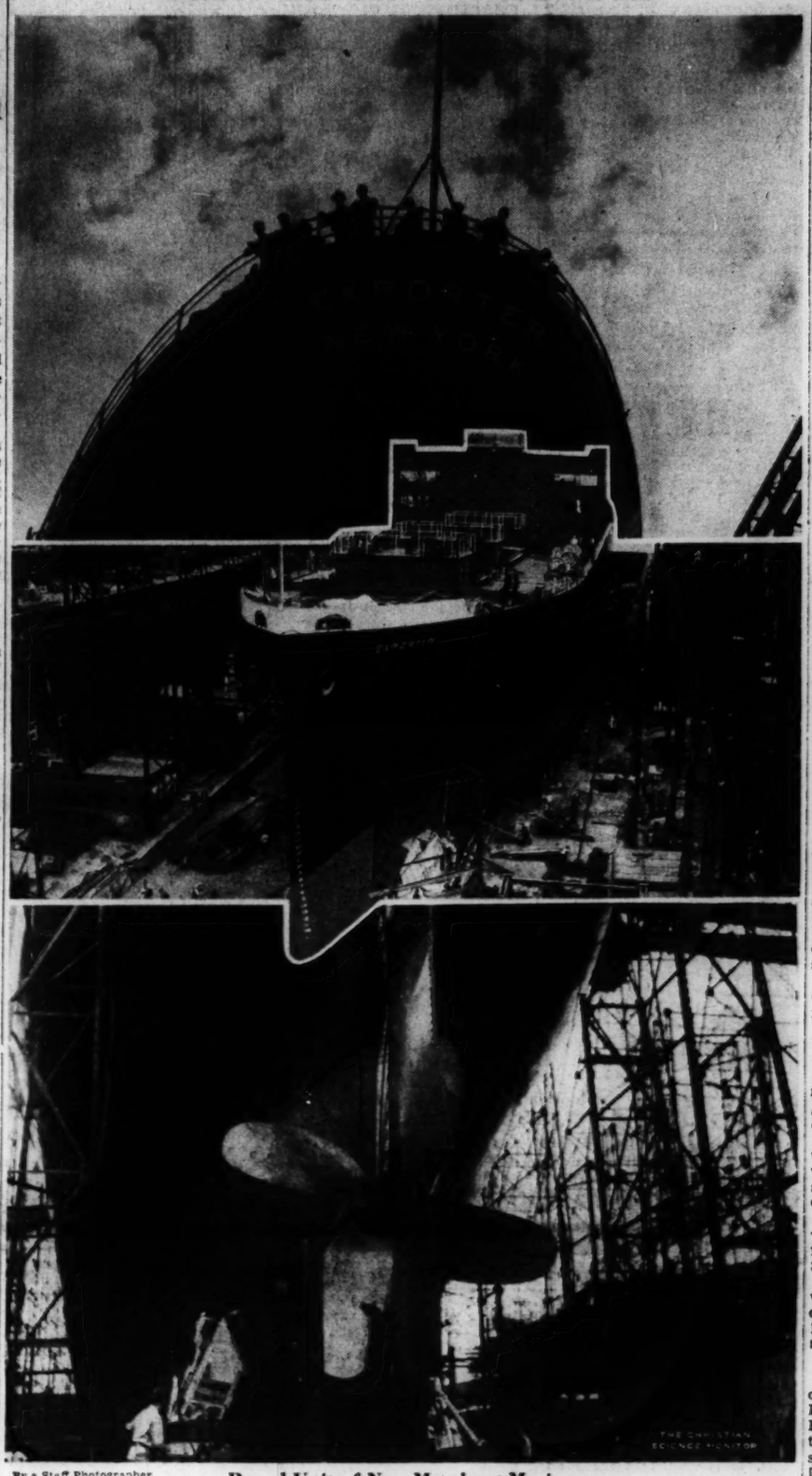
Slipped Through

"2. We found pardons have been slipped through without opposition because the Attorney General, the Parole Board, and the District Attorney who convicted the criminal were not notified and could not oppose. Our statute provides that they must be notified and must return a written opinion as to the advisibility of the pardon in question, which opinion shall be a part of the public record in the office of the Secretary of State.

"3. We found that for many years unscrupulous lawyers and politicians have represented to

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Takes the Sea at Fore River



By a Staff Photographer

Proud Unit of New Merchant Marine

Top—The name tells the story. Middle—The Exporter on the ways looking aft. Bottom—The great screw of the new cargo liner for the Mediterranean service.

Intimate Message from Washington

More Pay for WPA in South and Higher Textile Wages Promise Radios, Bathtubs, Autos and Dresses to the Southern Worker

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

"The people of the South want and need houses, radios, butter, beef, vegetables, milk, eggs, dresses, shirts, shoes. They want and could use the many thousands of things, little and big, that men and machines make to bring good living to people.

"The average Southerner with a total income of $315 could spend, without help, twice that amount for the things he needs and needs badly—"

Thus did leading Southern citizens report to President Roosevelt a few months ago.

First installments of that much-needed purchasing power are now on their way to the Southern worker, but the readjustment is not an easy one.

One source of better living for the underprivileged Southerner will be the new WPA wage scale, wiping out geographical distinctions in Federal relief pay between North and South. The other, now in process of formulation, is a nationwide 32½-cent minimum wage for textiles.

WPA chiefs are not averse to evening up rates of pay between the North and South, as initiated by Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, but they do wish Congress had appropriated extra money for that purpose. As it is, the additional pay for Southern WPA workers will be taken out of the pockets of relief labor "up North," since Congress has decreed that the $52.50 a month average for the Nation must remain the same. The forthcoming adjustment is not relished by the WPA.

Say Mills Will Close

After Sept. 1, Northern workers will get less and Southern workers will get more. The only differences will be those allowed by varying living costs in the two areas.

A new deal for the Southern worker is also on the horizon in the minimum wage scale for the textile industry to be proclaimed shortly by Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator. For 10 months now, a committee made up of employers, labor and the public and representing both the Northern and Southern branches of the industry has been attempting to get at the highest minimum wage that would throw the least workers out of employment.

The committee has recommended a nationwide 32½-cent-an-hour minimum. The six Southerners on the committee dissented. They voted for a 30-cent rate. Many Southern textile manufacturers have warned Mr. Andrews they will have to close up their factories if he establishes the 32½-cent rate.

Under the NRA, the minimum wage for the textile industry in the North was 32½ cents, but the South was allowed to pay only 30 cents and was given a special 22½-cent rate for "outside labor and cleaners." The 22½-cent rate has gone by the boards entirely under the Federal Wage-Hour Law and now the North-South differential is on the way to elimination.

Will Boost Textile Wages

Wage-hour economists have testified that the proposed 32½-cent minimum will raise the wage bill for the textile industry as a whole by 4 per cent; that in the South the bill will be increased by 6.25 per cent. Of the 600,000 wage-earners in the textile industry, about 175,000 will receive pay increases if Mr. Andrews agrees to the committee's recommendations.

Striking phase of the textile wage study is the conclusion of wage-hour economists that the difference in cost of living between the North and the South is but 3.6 per cent. They admit there have long been greater differences in the standard of living—but that is different from the cost of living.

Giving the Southern worker a standard of living comparable to that in the North is a new idea to many people. But if it is true, as members of the conference on economic conditions in the South told the President that "the South is the Nation's greatest untapped market," then Northerners and Southern manufacturers alike should be eager to enable the Southern worker to acquire those modern bathtubs and shiny automobiles with which the movies and radio have supposedly acquainted him.

Mary Hornaday

Mysteries of Exploding Stars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 18—Mysteries of long standing concerning giant exploding stars, supernovae that suddenly flare into prominence as the brightest objects in the universe, are much nearer solution today as the special meeting of American and European astronomers tackling such technical problems as white dwarf stars and novae, got under way here.

The meeting is that of the Singer-Polignac International Congress of Astrophysics, sponsored and financed by the Princess Singer-Polignac, American wife of the late Prince Polignac, through the foundation which bears her name.

Dr. Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin, Harvard astronomer, discounted prevalent guesses as to the temperature of the exploding stars, by evidence showing 1,000,000 degrees Centigrade to be far too high. Supernovae, she said, are 40,000,000 times as bright as the sun and 100 times brighter than the next brightest celestial objects. Spectroscopic studies show their temperature is probably more in the range of 15,000 degrees C.

The spectroscope reduces the light from stars to dark bands on the photographic film, each line being characteristic of certain elements present. The strange appearance of the spectra in supernovae, the lines identifying the elements being "squashed out," broadened by some unknown force, led to the hypothesis of million degree temperatures. In fact so broad are the lines that they overlap with one another, preventing accurate identification.

Dr. Gaposchkin demonstrated that the hypothesis of high temperatures is not necessary; that the broadening of spectrum lines can be explained satisfactorily by the extremely high velocities of gases known to be escaping in the exploding stars. This velocity, she asserted to be around 4,000 miles per second.

According to Dr. Walter Baade of Mount Wilson Observatory who addressed the conference on the same subject, a supernova in our own galaxy may some day provide the answer as to the beginning of a supernova. None has ever been seen in our own Milky Way system in modern times, but only in outside galaxies.

New Export Liner, First of Quartet, Leaves the Ways

Early this afternoon, 8,775 deadweight tons of steel, already fashioned into one of the finest cargo ships in the new American merchant marine, slid from the ways at the Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy, Mass., for its first dip in salt water.

Barely a few seconds before the long drag-chains sent up a cloud of dust and a rattling, clanging roar, as the moving vessel picked them up to slow her momentum on her first "voyage" into the river, the craft was officially named Exporter. Miss Marilyn

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Priestley Writes Novel Especially For British Radio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—For the first time in its history the British Broadcasting Corporation has commissioned a novel. Mr. J. B. Priestley has been asked to write, especially for the radio, a new work of fiction, which he is calling "Let the People Sing."

The novel is to be read in 12 instalments on Sunday afternoons in September, October, and November. About one third of it is completed already, and Mr. Priestley says that it is a return to his early manner in "The Good Companions." It has no connection with contemporary world events, and refers neither to dictators nor democracies.

Recently Mr. Priestley has devoted the greater part of his energies to playwriting, but he is impressed by the fact that, whereas the theater responds to every tremor in the international situation, radio continues unaffected. For these reasons he is resuming novel writing.

WPA Strikes Ease But New Problems Rise

Workers who escaped dismissal, return — 300,000 to be cut by Aug. 1 causes worry.

By the Associated Press

The strike of WPA workers over the new 130-hour month appeared to be ended today except in a few important centers, according to reports.

Outside of the few remaining disturbed points, WPA authorities in half a dozen affected States reported virtually all the protestants against the new wage regulations back on the job, except for those who had found other work, or had been dismissed for being absent five consecutive days.

In Chicago, WPA headquarters for Illinois reported today 8,094 workers had been dismissed in the State for failing to report for work within five days after leaving projects to protest against new wage and hour schedules. Of the total, 940 dismissal notices were issued to Chicago workers.

Headquarters said 30,362 Illinois workers left projects originally, but that 17,336 avoided dismissal by returning within the five-day period.

The WPA strike has come to an end in Massachusetts with 102 out of 370 strikers dismissed when they did not report after five days' absence. The total number of WPA workers in the State is 97,000.

The most recent batch to be dismissed was taken off the rolls last night. These were the 38 crane operators who went on strike while at work on the Huntington Avenue tube in Boston. WPA officials said they planned to continue using the mechanical snow loaders for dirt removal.

Outside Boston, 56 strikers were dismissed in Lowell and Lawrence, and eight in Northampton.

Lieut. Col. Brehon Somervell, New York City WPA Administrator, expressed the general attitude of most State WPA heads by saying, "Forget the strike. I've forgotten it. We have a real problem on our hands now."

The problem he referred to is that of making a 300,000 cut in the rolls by Aug. 1. About 75,000 are to be dropped in New York City.

The strike situation in Pennsylvania and Minnesota differed from that apparent in most other States.

WPA officials said only 768 were absent from the 41 Philadelphia WPA projects, and 501 of 15,725 WPA workers out in Pittsburgh.

Figures Called Ridiculous

These figures were termed ridiculous by James L. McDevitt, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor. He said there would be no disorder in the strike of American Federation of Labor workers on WPA projects called yesterday in the State.

Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota was attempting to reach a solution of the Minneapolis strike problem through conferences with labor leaders. All but a few minor WPA projects in Minneapolis were closed.

The problem of trimming 300,000 names off the WPA rolls was brought in by a reduced budget. The law requires furloughs of those on the rolls continuously for 18 months, and Colonel Harrington said such persons would constitute most of those dropped.

In Washington headquarters, WPA chiefs studied means of eliminating geographical differentials in pay to preserve the present national average security wage of $52.50. Colonel Harrington said this would necessitate increases in the South and decreases in the North and West. He predicted it would cause a "howl."

Return of striking workers to their jobs did not end the attempt of labor leaders to obtain repeal of the 130-hour law in favor of the old prevailing wage system. The law requires each employee to work 130 hours for his monthly security wage, thus lowering the hourly rate of some craftsmen.

Green Sees President

William Green, President, and other A. F. of L. leaders called on congressional leaders in Washington yesterday. Mr. Green said the labor officials were neither encouraged nor discouraged by the reception of their suggestions, but most of Congress members predicted the session would end with no change in the law.

Spokesmen for the Federation said they understood the Administration had asked for a legal opinion as to whether the WPA commissioner could, under a section of the new Relief Act, restore prevailing wage rates on projects started before the Act was passed.

During the day, President Roosevelt asked Congress to authorize the WPA to expend up to $2,000,000 to pay for accumulated leave for administrative personnel separated from the pay roll as of last June 30.

The Budget Bureau said that many of these employees whose dismissal was necessitated by reduced appropriations, were entitled to 30 days' annual leave with pay and consequently must be carried on the pay roll for an additional 30 days although they are no longer working.

Dispute on Canadian Relief Nears Crisis as Work Halts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, July 18—Disputes between the Quebec Goevrnment and the Dominion Government over the question of whether relief funds should be distributed directly to recipients or through public works projects, reached an abrupt climax here yesterday with announcement in Quebec that work had been ordered stopped on all unemployment-relief projects throughout the Province.

Placing the onus upon the Dominion Government for this sudden move, which halted hundreds of projects and threw approximately 34,000 men out of work, Labor Minister William Tremblay declared that "failure of Federal authorities to act" had caused abandonment of the projects.

The dispute between Quebec and the Federal Government centers upon the policy of Ottawa that direct relief is better than the system of relief projects, advocated by the Quebec Government. "Under the present system," Labor Minister Tremblay said, "money from the Federal Government must be used to fill direct-relief needs first. Then if there is any left over, it may be used for Quebec's public works projects."

Blame Put on Others

"If we want to get any money from the Dominion, we have to abide by the terms of that agreement. But Ottawa could have sent some of its inspectors to look over and approve our projects. The work could then continue. But Ottawa failed to act."

Mr. Tremblay said he believed many men thrown out of work had been assisted in finding other jobs by provincial employment bureaus throughout Quebec.

No relief money has been received by Quebec from Dominion authorities since April 1, the Minister said. He said no action had yet been taken by Ottawa in connection with a $42,000,000 works program, although it had been submitted some time ago to Norman Rogers, Federal Labor Minister.

"We asked Federal authorities for money, but not a cent has been received, although $650,000 was advanced when the City of Montreal was in difficulty," he said.

Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec pointed out at a press conference that the Federal Government preferred direct relief to the system of productive public works projects sponsored by the Quebec Government. But it is impossible, he added, for the Quebec Government to plan relief projects without knowing "how much money will be available for them."

Mr. Duplessis suggested adoption of the Federal Government's bill providing for a Dominion contribution of 40 per cent of the cost of unemployment relief showed "Ottawa's policy of maintaining direct relief at all costs."

"It was a tactic intended far less to relieve unemployment than to foster the Government's electoral aspirations and had a pre-electoral object," Mr. Duplessis charged.

Montreal Problems

The Premier said he had discussed Montreal's problems, including the relief question, at a meeting here with Mayor Camillien Houde of Montreal. There also had been discussion of a project for building of a municipal airport.

Mr. Duplessis said the Quebec Government was ready to do its part toward establishment of the airport if Federal authorities would do likewise. Meanwhile, in Ottawa, the Dominion Department of Labor issued a statement declaring that the Quebec Government had failed to take full advantage of Dominion Government assistance for unemployment works and denying responsibility for the closing of Quebec's works projects.

St. John Projects Halt

SAINT JOHN, New Brunswick, July 18 (CP)—A. W. Barbour, Deputy Minister of Public Works for New Brunswick, announced yesterday that provincial and municipal works projects in Saint John district had been halted by a strike of relief workers.

"The road work we outlined for Saint John was for the benefit of the unemployed," said Mr. Barbour. "If the unemployed don't want to work at our regular wage scale, the work won't be done."

Road projects in this vicinity, on which the Government had agreed to spend $25,000, were to have started at once. More than 180 men, those with the largest families, were ordered to report for work at a rate of 25 cents an hour.

Canada Observes 75 Years Under Confederation

Cradle of Confederation at Charlottetown is first place in series of historic episodes.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island, July 18 (CP)—A nation's eyes turned to this island province—the cradle of confederation—today as Canada began to celebrate the 75th anniversary of a conference which led eventually to the union of the British provinces on the North American mainland.

What in 1864 was a cluster of colonies now is the Dominion of Canada. To the old provinces was added a new empire carved out of the west. For as a bronze plaque on the wall of the confederation chamber of Prince Edward Island's province building says of the 34 who met there "Providence being their guide, they builded better than they knew."

Those fathers of confederation are now gone. Their descendants are scattered from Charlottetown to Victoria. But as many of their sons and daughters as are able are attending the six day commemoration. Several of the Federal Cabinet Ministers and Provincial Premiers will attend as well as about forty senators and members of Parliament.

Descendants Take Part

Plaques commemorating the memories of the seven Prince Edward Island fathers of confederation were unveiled, in most cases by their immediate descendants, as leaders of the nation they built formally opened a week-long celebration of the 1864 Charlottetown conference which led to Canadian federation.

Then, after the first, impressive ceremonies were over, tribute was paid by representatives of the Dominion Government, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and this island province.

The speakers, introduced by Premier Thane Campbell of Prince Edward Island and welcomed by Lieut.-Governor George Deblois, were T. A. Crerar, Dominion Minister of Mines and Resources, Colin Campbell, Ontario Minister of Public Works; Onesime Gagnon, Quebec Minister of Mines and Fisheries, and Premiers A. A. Dysart of New Brunswick and A. L. Macdonald of Nova Scotia.

Prof. D. C. Harvey of Halifax, who conducted the unveiling ceremonies, spoke as a representative of the historic sites and monuments board of Canada.

Addresses were carried over a national network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

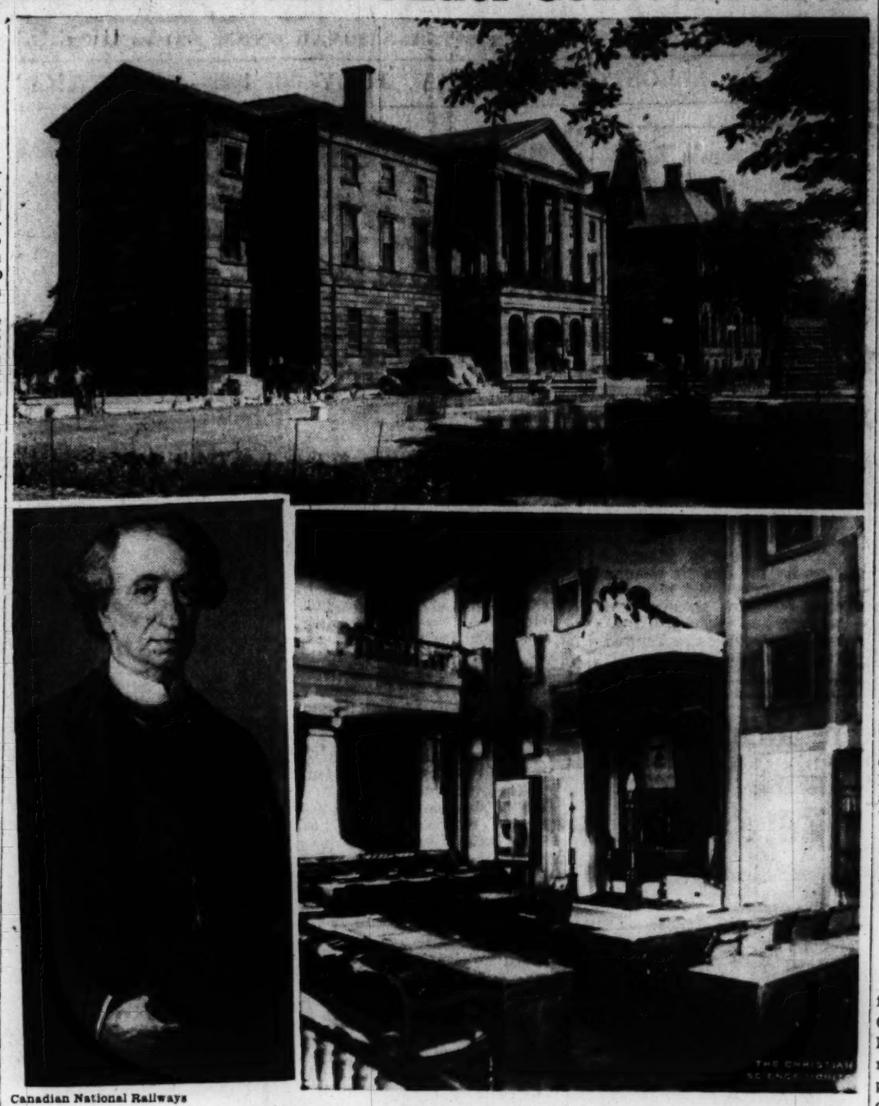
An Indivisible Commonwealth

From Premier Dysart the delegates heard that dissolution of the confederation was "as unthinkable as the dissolution of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

"We do well," he said, "to pay the homage of this generation to the people who builded a nation. How fruitful was their work even we 75 years removed are unable to fully grasp. The perspective of a later posterity will be needed to appraise and weigh the fast moving history of this short three-quarters of a century."

He expressed belief the years immediately ahead were ones of "consolidation."

The Prince Edward Island confederation fathers lost no lustre because their province did not participate in the London conference or become one of the original partners in the confederation. The fact that the island did enter the union six years later, he said, under agreement with the central government ratified by order-in-council was in itself an early recognition of the vision of sound judgment of its authors and reflected due recognition upon those men honored today.



Canadian National Railways

Landmarks and Pioneer in Confederation

Upper left—Parliament Buildings at Charlottetown, where Confederation was signed. Lower left—Sir John A. Macdonald, Canada's first Prime Minister, leader of the Confederation movement. Lower right—Confederation Room at Charlottetown where the articles were drawn up.

Senate Again Favors Ban On Movie Block Booking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18—The Senate has once more voted to establish community freedom in the selection of motion picture films.

By a vote of 46 to 28, the Senate affirmed its approval of the Neely bill to outlaw the present practices of block-booking and blind-selling motion pictures.

"Compulsory block booking" was described in a Senate Committee report as the "practice whereby each of the eight major producer-distributors leases to the exhibitors during each recurrent selling season its production of pictures for the ensuing year in large blocks—thus affording the exhibitors no choice but to take all of the pictures so offered, or none."

"Blind selling" is defined as "leasing pictures to exhibitors before they have been produced and with little or no information concerning the character or quality of the pictures that will be delivered."

Goes to House

Twice before the Senate has approved the bill promoted by Senator Matthew M. Neely (D) of West Virginia, but both times the measure has been pigeonholed in the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, to which it now goes.

A campaign for abolition of block booking and blind selling has been carried on by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Motion Picture Research Council, and other civic groups for more than a decade. The measure has been vigorously opposed by the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, who this year brought Robert Montgomery, the film star, to Washington to warn that the Neely bill would cut production schedules in half and throw thousands out of jobs.

Contentions of the producers that films will continue to improve without the compulsion provided by the Neely bill, has not impressed proponents of the measure. "The public is entitled to choose even as between good pictures," said the Committee report.

"Reformation," it declared, "has been made only in response to insistent public demand and there is no assurance that even present imperfect standards will be maintained if this legislation is not passed."

Nonpartisan Vote

The Senate vote was nonpartisan with 9 Republicans joining 33 Democrats, 2 Farmer-Laborites, 1 Independent, and 1 Progressive in support of the bill, while 19 Democrats and 9 Republicans voted against it. Twenty-two Senators did not vote.

Compulsory blockbooking is also complained of in the suit the Department of Justice has instituted against the so-called "big eight" producers.

The Neely bill is supported by independent producers who testify of having difficulty in finding outlets for their productions because screens are so monopolized by the larger companies.

New York Schools Drop Plan For General Pay Reduction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18—In the face of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's assurance that the political, and not the classroom, pay roll must bear the brunt of the public school system's $5,300,000 deficiency in state aid for education here, the board of superintendents today had dropped plans for a voluntary blanket school pay cut.

Only the higher-salaried administrative staff will take reductions, in accord with the Mayor's suggestion and the action of the rest of the City officials, the eight members of the Board of Superintendents who earn $12,500 having volunteered a 10 per cent cut, and Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, whose salary is $25,000, 15 per cent.

Follows Mayor's Advice

For the teaching staff, however, the Board will follow the Mayor's advice with its stormy attack on what he charges was political budget-making at Albany where the Republican majority of the Legislature effected a $26,500,000 slash in state spending, chiefly at the expense of education and highway items.

Reassuring parents and teachers against any anxiety in the situation which he attributes to "the perfidy of politicians," the Mayor has promised that the City will permit neither important educational services, such as the threatened kindergarten and night classes, nor pay-cuts for the teaching staff to be affected.

With his counsel to the teachers not to agree to be victimized by "political maneuvering" went the intimation that funds would be made available to keep all classes in operation at least until the Legislature meets in January, when it would be "compelled to appropriate funds which it has immorally and illegally cut from the city's share."

Hailing the La Guardia attitude on the problem as "welcome news," school officials did not disguise their surprise or their puzzlement over the funding source that would substitute for the pay cut, which was expected to yield $4,000,000.

"The Board of Superintendents turned only as a last resort to voluntary salary deductions for teachers and other employees of the department," Dr. Campbell said. "If there is a better way to raise the money without resorting to salary deductions or eliminating essential services, the Board will certainly favor it."

No information could be obtained in School Board quarters today concerning the special study of school operations as a means of finding new economies, which Mayor La Guardia said was near completion.

Four of WPA Staff Ousted in Georgia

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—State Administrator Gay B. Shepperson announced July 18 the dismissal of four administrative and supervisory employees of the Works Projects Administration in connection with diversion of materials and labor which she estimated at $6,500.

All were engaged in work at Columbus, Ga. Driveways, tennis courts, ornamental mail boxes, and a dam were among the projects involved.

The four employees, who were not named, were dismissed "because of lax supervision and violation of WPA regulations," Miss Shepperson said. Results of a WPA inquiry were forwarded to Attorney General Frank Murphy.

Investigation of the Georgia WPA Administration is being undertaken by two representatives of a subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, E. W. Erickson and C. F. Johnson.

Mr. Erickson said it would parallel inquiries made by the subcommittee in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Louisiana, and elsewhere.

Seaside Show Pierrot Style Displaced by City-Type Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERRANPORTH, England—It is a long way from the bright studio lights of Hollywood and the bright street lights of Broadway to the dunes of Cornwall's remote Perranporth; but not too far for Robert Morley, who is acting here this summer. Mr. Morley, after his triumph in New York as Oscar Wilde, was inundated with offers from theatrical managers, just as last year, after his performance as Louis XVI in "Marie Antoinette," he was besieged by cinema producers. But Mr. Morley does not believe in letting a small thing like success prevent him from playing in the little seaside theater here during the summer months.

With another young actor, his friend, Peter Bull, Mr. Morley four years ago started the Perranporth Summer Theater. At that time he had little fame as an actor, not having appeared in London; and, though a play of his with Marie Tempest in the cast was put on, his celebrity as an author was not great. Now he has attained considerable success as an author as well as an actor, for his "Goodness, How Sad!" has had a long London run.

At first, the Perranporth venture had not very bright prospects. It is said that there are no regular theaters in Cornwall today, for England's Far West is only sparsely populated. Tourists throng its coast resorts during the height of summer, and the sort of entertainment that most English visitors demand is usually thought to be pierrot shows. Mr. Bull and Mr. Morley, however, eschewing the peaked cap and pompons of the pier head, bravely offered West End drama.

This has proved so popular that the accommodation in the theater has been doubled since last summer. This part of the northern Cornish coast is famous for Arthur's Tintagel Castle, for its wild seas, and the cliff without a name from which Hardy's Elfride Swancourt rescued the reviewer, Henry Knight; but the Perranporth Summer Theater is beginning to rival them all.

Bill to Curb Lawbreaking

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House passed and sent to the Senate July 17 a bill authorizing the Government to seize automobiles and other vehicles used to facilitate violations of the narcotic, counterfeiting, or national firearms laws.

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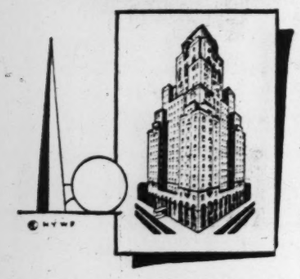

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Licenses Suspended In Air Safety Drive

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority has announced suspension of three pilots' certificates and imposition of fines ranging from $25 to $100 on eight pilots and one airport manager for violation of civil air regulations.

"Civil aviation," said Chairman Robert H. Hinckley, "is becoming too important a factor in national recovery and national defense to permit monkeyshining to mar the fine safety records of thousands of good pilots. All field personnel have instructions to bear down hard on these show-offs. We are doing all we can to teach safe flying. We are going to do everything we can to stop the other kind."

Stanley Woodward of Kingsland, Ga., Robert J. Sinclair of Sutcliff, Nev., and John Funk of Tulsa, Okla., whose certificates were suspended, were found to have endangered themselves and others by performing acrobatics at low altitudes.

Among those penalized by fines was Stafford A. Short, East Boston, Mass., airline pilot, for failure to land his Bangor-to-Boston plane at Augusta, Maine, as weather information indicated.

Canadian Girl Guides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAINT JOHN, New Brunswick—Girl Guides from Halifax to Vancouver, from coastal towns, prairie villages, and urban centers have gathered in the picturesque suburban village of Rothesay, on the outskirts of this city, for a Canadian national Girl Guide Camp, marking the 30th anniversary of Guiding in Canada. Delegates to the week's convention represent the full enrolment of 60,000 Guides in the Dominion.

Supporters and leaders of the movement from various centers of the continent will attend the camp, including Mrs. James Storrow of Boston, Mass., who presented to the Girl Guides and Girl Scouts of the world a holiday and training center at Adelboden, Switzerland.

Among the special guests will be Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke of New York, national president of the Girl Scouts of America; Mrs. Edith Thornton Cabot of Providence, R. I., of the Girl Scout International Committee; and Miss Eleanor Johnson of Sanford, Me., a First Class Girl Scout.

The week's program includes group discussions and special entertainment.

A tour of the Maritime Provinces will conclude the ceremonies.

Delegates will then journey to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, by way of the Memramcook Valley and Cape Tormentine. From there they will go to Halifax by way of the Tantramar Marshes and the Wentworth Valley. The party will go through the Evangeline country and return via Digby before going home.

Packing Company Head to Choose Food for New Antarctic Voyage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Md. — First official action by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, following his designation by President Roosevelt as head of the new United expedition to the Antarctic, was the appointment of Col. Albanus Phillips, President of the Phillips Packing Company, this city, as Food Counselor of the expedition.

An early conference will be arranged between Admiral Byrd and Colonel Phillips to discuss plans for provisioning the three ships, headed by Admiral Byrd's flagship, Bear of Oakland, which will make the trip to Antarctica.

President Roosevelt directed government departments to expand every effort to equip and dispatch the expedition at the earliest possible date. Admiral Byrd stated he hoped to be in readiness for sailing between Oct. 1 and 15.

The expedition will undertake to map and stake out for the United States Antarctic lands on which the Byrd and Ellsworth Expeditions of recent years planted the American flag. In official Washington circles, the Antarctic Continent is regarded as important because of its possible value to future air travel and its availability as the southernmost air base.

Great Britain, Germany and Norway, among others, also have claims based on the Antarctic explorations of their nationals.

Congress already has provided $340,000 for the expedition and authorized Dr. Ernest H. Gruening, of the Interior Department, to claim for the United States approximately 675,000 square miles.

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Prince Paul Shuns Politics On Family Visit to Britain

The News

LONDON, July 18 (AP) — Chief Regent Prince Paul and Princess Olga of Yugoslavia arrived yesterday to visit King George and Queen Elizabeth. They were greeted at the station by the Duke and Duchess of Kent who accompanied them to Buckingham Palace.

Every effort was made to avoid display such as marked the recent visit of Prince Paul to Berlin. There were no British officials with the Duke and Duchess of Kent to meet the visitors at the station, and it was given out that the invitation to stay at Buckingham Palace was on account of family, rather than political, considerations.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 18—Prince Paul, Yugoslavia's chief Regent, although he met Premier Neville Chamberlain and other Cabinet Ministers at dinner at Buckingham Palace yesterday, is understood to be observing the utmost prudence both in his political contacts and his words during his stay in this country.

Diplomatic observers appreciate that Yugoslavia, being between Germany and the Adriatic Sea, is not in a position to say anything distasteful either to Berlin or to Rome. Moreover, there is really not much reason to say anything, because the attitude of the average Yugoslav toward the Axis speaks for itself. It was exemplified during the football match between Italy and Yugoslavia earlier this summer when the Italian team had to be rescued by police.

With the Serb-Croat dispute tending to grow more, rather than less, embittered, it is generally recognized that Belgrade is not in a position to take a firm attitude on the great European questions of the day. The efforts of the Yugoslav Government in the present troubled times to avoid giving offense to powerful neighbors are appreciated in Whitehall. Reichsführer Hitler's seizure of Austria made the frontier of Greater Reich contiguous with that part of Yugoslavia inhabited by dissatisfied Croats. Premier Mussolini's occupation of Albania brought Italy alongside Yugoslavia's Albanian minority, consisting of some 750,000 people. It also increased the possibility of mischief-making in that part of South Serbia which formerly belonged to Bulgaria, despite the fact that Bulgaria itself has relinquished all claims to this region and the friendship between the two Slav States is steadily developing.

In these circumstances, diplomatic circles are agreed not to attach any political significance to Prince Paul's visit. It is regarded as sufficiently indicative of Yugoslav policy that he has already been to Italy and Germany and has come away without taking any definite commitments on behalf of his country, especially as the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Dr. Alexander Cincar-Markovitch, has been equally circumspect.

The interests of Yugoslavia are felt here to be much the same as those of Bulgaria, namely, to avoid all commitments to either Axis or British peace front. To adhere to the latter would bring the wrath of the Axis down on Yugoslavia's head. To adhere to the former would be contrary to the whole sentiment of the governing section of the country which is exemplified in the statue by the famous Yugoslav sculptor Mestrivitch standing a stone's throw from the French Legation and depicting the young country as giving itself to France.

French policy is not so popular in Belgrade today as it used to be, but the pro-democracy feeling is unmistakable, though the proximity of the Axis powers and Yugoslavia's economic dependence on German and Italian trade necessitate governmental caution about what its chief members say as well as what they do.

Medical Bill Veto; Partiality Charged

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt vetoed July 17 a bill to provide hospitalization and medical and dental care for foreign service employees of the State Department.

Such care now is confined almost entirely to the Army, Navy and Coast Guard.

"There seems no reason," Mr. Roosevelt wrote the House, "why such facilities should be extended to officers and employees in the foreign service within the State Department without including all the other employees within the State Department. If this is done for the State Department it should logically be done for the employees of other departments."

Three Get Long Terms For $427,000 Holdup

NEW YORK (AP)—County Judge William O'Dwyer on July 17 sentenced three men convicted of participating in the $427,000 Rubel armored car holdup in 1934—the world's biggest cash robbery—to prison terms ranging from 10 to 30 years.

Stewart Wallace, who absolved his two co-defendants of blame during the trial, was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment. He is already serving a 30-60 year term for bank robbery in upper New York State. Sentenced with him were Thomas Quinn and Joseph Karasick, each receiving 10-30 year terms.

Aid for Minneapolis WPA

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Gov Harold Stassen took the lead July 17 in the effort to rescind dismissal of thousands of Minneapolis WPA workers, and to reopen projects in the city.

If union leaders accept his proposal for settlement of the strike, the Governor said he would appeal directly to President Roosevelt and Col. F. C. Harrington, National WPA Administrator, that strikers be permitted to return to work without discrimination.

Governor Stassen's basis for settlement of the strike included the proposal that he would urge change of the five-day order, and a recommendation for abandonment of projects using skilled labor if the building trades unions so desired.

Pittsburgh Stockyards Suffer $100,000 Fire

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A spectacular fire which swept through the Pittsburgh joint stockyards on a mile-long northside island early July 18 caused damage estimated by Fire Chief Nicholas Phelan at approximately $100,000.

He said the conflagration apparently started in a hay storage near the Armour and Company packing plant. Firemen fought to prevent the fire from reaching the packing plant. The Fire Chief reported only 15 head of cattle lost. The flames were so hot they caused a 19-inch buckle in a traffic bridge passing over Little Herr's Island, which is formed by the Allegheny River and a creek.

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Bolivians Cheer Plan for Making Arica Free Port

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Bolivians are keenly interested in the fate of the Chilean parliamentary project, presented by Senator Oscar Valenzuela, for the conversion of Arica into a free port. Arica is Chile's northernmost port and terminus of the railway to La Paz, built in accordance with the 1904 treaty between the two countries.

Undeterred by compatriots' objections that the establishment of a free port would weaken Chilean sovereignty at this port junction, Señor Valenzuela has championed his project as a stimulant to tripartite friendship between Chile, Bolivia and Peru. He believes that the elimination of the customs offices would cause an international entrepot on the southern Pacific coast. Even Argentina, he thinks, would be ready to take advantage of such a port outlet for its northwestern provinces.

The Arica Chamber of Commerce has approved the Valenzuela project. This organization had previously complained of the languishing state of trade, though the setback is due principally to the recession in both Bolivia and Chile. It is also suggested that tourist traffic can be improved which, incidentally, would also assist the modern beachside hotel originally built for the Tacna-Arica "plebiscite prosperity" period.

Whatever may be the end of this private project, Bolivians welcome its introduction as another sign that its neighbors appreciate the provision of full overseas trade facilities for the only South American mediterranean state. Officially, Bolivian access to the Pacific through Chilean ports is regulated by treaty, whose obligations were reaffirmed by President Busch when his regime received its latest dictatorial emphasis. The desire for an independent outlet, however, still persists in the unofficial background.

This was evident in early July when the university students of the Law Faculty approved a resolution refusing certain remarks of the newly arrived Chilean ambassador, Dan Benjamin Cohen, regarding mutual appreciation of the treaty situation. Señor Cohen has been one of the most fervent workers for increased Chile-Bolivian trade and friendship. He was prominent in the commission which secured more facilities for Bolivian customs supervision in the port of Arica.

While recognizing the contribution of the ambassador, these students stated in their resolution, which secured international publicity, that Bolivia's port demand is not only a "sentimental hope," but the submission of a legal thesis and the expression of a vital requirement which could not be ignored by public opinion in either country. La Razon daily newspaper added that this was a national as well as a university student expression.

It is significant, however, that these revived references to Bolivia's geographical situation are almost completely devoid of any discriminatory references to Chile, Peru or Atlantic countries. As pointed out at the time of the Pan American Conference in Lima, Bolivians consider their port aspirations as an American problem to be solved in the modern American spirit. At that meeting the then Foreign Minister, Dr. Diez de Medina, urged American republics to grant Bolivia exits via the Atlantic and the Pacific and suggested that the question be taken up at the next Pan American gathering.

Canada's Gypsum Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Gypsum production in Canada during the first quarter of 1939 totaled 36,781 tons compared with 18,579 tons during the corresponding period of 1938.

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A Stop Sign That Jumps Out

Wide World

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This sign, designed by Frank McLaughlin, an industrial engineer of Chicago, gives a three-dimensional view, although the letters are painted flat on the street. The letters are designed from a formula that applies to every letter of the alphabet. It actually forms an optical illusion. The device is being tried out at Fifty-seventh Street and Dorchester.

Ohio Town Plants Forest to Ease Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURTON, Ohio—On unproductive land whose only recent crop has been a mounting tax debt, Burton has launched a unique experiment—a community forest of 1,500 trees.

And, eventually, the village hopes, the forest will begin producing enough revenue in the form of saleable lumber to relieve a part of the village's mounting tax burden—but it seems some more immediate benefits, such as these: recreation, protection of community water supplies, bird and wild life sanctuaries, employment outlets in emergencies and utilization of waste lands.

The idea was started a few months ago when a group of Burton businessmen heard a description of the community forests of Europe and how for hundreds of years careful lumbering and replanting of these forests have yielded large revenues. So Burton decided to try it, too.

The businessmen and township trustees consulted aerial maps and tax maps of the township, found many old, wornout farms on which taxes were far delinquent, and some of which were abandoned, with deep gullies washing into their unfertile soil.

So the township secured title to many of these parcels. On them have been planted spruce, poplars, red and white pine, locust, and maple trees, the varieties found to thrive best in Ohio.

Lawrence W. Smith, Burton High School teacher, and his vocational agriculture class planted many of the trees, and volunteers planted others.

Charles A. Haas, Geauga County Agricultural Agent, sees many profits to the community forest—and the smallest isn't the possibilities eventually of sale of timber.

Mr. Haas said the European forests furnish a valuable guide and pattern for Burton's experiment.

"There are many thousands of them," he said. "Some of them have been established for hundreds of years. Many yield profits which pay all or part of the village and city taxes. Some communities are tax free because of these profits."

He said about 66 per cent of all Swiss forests and a large part of the famous Black Forest of Germany are community forests, combining profit with pleasure for the owners.

He said there are numerous cities and towns in the United States with forests in the parks, but very few ever were started with the idea of utilizing the waste lands and turning up a profit from them.

College Attendance in Jump Of 22 Per Cent During Slump

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—One "business" that hasn't felt any slump in volume during the '30s is college education; instead, it has increased its output since the depression, speakers at the 14th annual Institute for Administrative Officers of Higher Education reported here.

American college and university attendance has climbed 22 per cent in the current decade, stated Dr. Raymond Walters, President of the University of Cincinnati.

While some of this rise in enrollment was attributed by Dr. Walters to an increased appreciation on the part of young people of the cultural and civic value of higher learning, he traced it mainly to three causes:

1. Unemployment. "Sheer lack of jobs," as Dr. Walters put it, sends many young people to college to improve their time while waiting for work to open up.

2. Increases in free scholarships. Colleges and universities assisted students who might otherwise have had to forego college education with $38,000,000 in various forms of tuition aid during a typical year of the '30s.

3. Federal assistance to students. The NYA provided $16,000,000 in student aid in a typical year.

The two forms of financial help to students helped swell enrollment in college classrooms by 500,000 or more in a year, Dr. Walters estimated.

Biggest gains in attendance were checked up in publicly controlled universities which showed enrollment rises of 30 per cent since 1930, this educator showed. Geographically, the pace-setters were the universities in the Southwest—those of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. As to subject matter, engineering and technology ranked first in increased popularity, schools teaching these subjects reporting a 40 per cent gain in enrollment since 1930. But liberal arts courses still hold numerical leadership.

Will college attendance continue to grow? Educators answered this question with an analysis of population trends and economic factors.

By 1944 the absolute number of young people of college age will begin to decrease, said Prof. Newton Edwards of the University of Chicago. This anticipated drop in the size of the age-group, Dr. Edwards explained, is predicted on the basis of the declining population of the country, already evidenced in the lower grades. But such contraction of population need not affect college enrollment adversely, said Dr. Edwards.

"If colleges abandon their aristocratic traditions and work out programs that appeal to the average American youth, a marked expansion in enrollment may be expected," he declared.

Economic improvement in the Nation is expected to affect collegiate enrollments, but how? Revival in industry, opening more jobs for the young, would tend to relieve the crowds at the college doors, pointed out Dr. Edwards. But Dr. Walters noted that a business upswing might enable more parents to send their children to the campuses. So it's hard to say just what commercial revival would do to college enrollments.

In any case, colleges should prepare to meet the needs of a larger percentage of American youth if they are to serve the democracy, concluded Dr. Homer Rainey, President-elect of the University of Texas and former director of the American Youth Commission. This means, in his judgment, basic revision and a discarding of the old aristocratic traditions of education for the few who enter selected vocations.

Congress Overworked? House Passes Help Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—More than 500 new clerks would be put to work answering mail and otherwise helping members of Congress under legislation finally approved by the House July 17.

It permits each Senator and Representative to hire an extra helper at $1,500 a year. Senators from States with a population of 3,000,000 could hire still another clerk. Proponents said the mail of Congress members had become so heavy that they and their staffs were overworked. The only step now necessary to send the bill to the White House is Senate action on a conference report.

Kettering Urges U. S. To 'Invent' More Jobs

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Charles F. Kettering, General Motors Vice-President, believes this country can invent itself out of unemployment.

"Some people think of technological improvement as putting men out of work, but just the reverse is true," he said.

"The problem is merely one of correlation between economics and technological possibilities. When this is solved the whole economic scheme will speed up, absorbing the unemployed and constantly building on itself at increasing tempo."

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U. S. Jury Indicts Five in Louisiana University Affair

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 18 (AP)—With indictment of five political and business figures on a charge they carried out a scheme to sell Louisiana State University $75,000 worth of furnishings in a hotel already owned by the University, the Federal Government indicated today its renewed interest in the complicated political structure left by the late "Kingfish" Huey P. Long.

Seymour Weiss, New York and New Orleans hotel man who was sponsored by the "Kingfish," was named with four others in the indictments returned yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury.

Mr. Weiss, former treasurer of Long's political organization, was one of several persons charged with income tax evasion over four years ago. Criminal prosecution of the charge was dropped, as were the charges against other top lieutenants of Long, after the Senator's passing. Mr. Weiss paid a $38,746.10 civil claim.

Indicted jointly with Mr. Weiss yesterday were Dr. James Monroe Smith, whose resignation as President of Louisiana State University several weeks ago "broke" the political scandal that launched numerous state and federal inquiries; Louis Lesage, assistant to the President of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana; Monte M. Hart, President of Hart Enterprise Electric Company and member of Caldwell Brothers and Hart, building contractors, and J. Emory Adams, Baton Rouge chain store official and nephew of the former L. S. U. President's wife.

Dr. Smith, held in the Baton Rouge jail in default of $79,500 bond on multiple indictments of juggling and embezzling L. S. U. funds, was temporarily surrendered to Federal marshals last night and brought to Federal jail here for arraignment on the Federal charge.

Bond of $10,000 each set for the five indicted yesterday was posted by Messrs. Weiss, Hart and Lesage. Immediately after their release they were questioned by Frank W. Lohn, acting agent in charge of the Internal Revenue Office at Dallas, Texas.

Richard W. Leche, Governor until he stepped out after announcing the resignation of the L. S. U. President, testified for almost three hours yesterday before the East Baton Rouge Parish Grand Jury, which has indicted numerous state political figures.

Gov. Earl K. Long, brother of the late Senator, hastened to New Orleans and conferred with Mayor Robert S. Maestri. Asked if Mr. Weiss would be discharged as President of the New Orleans Dock Board, he said he did not care to comment.

The Federal indictment recited that L. S. U. in 1936 purchased the Bienville Hotel in New Orleans from the Lee Circle Hotel Company, Inc., headed by Messrs. Weiss and Hart, for $575,000, for use as a home for nurses during construction of the new charity hospital here.

Then, the indictment said, the defendants sold to the University the furnishing of the hotel for $75,000 although the furnishings were included in the original sale. Of this money, it was charged, Smith got $14,000, Adams $11,000, Weiss $16,500, Hart $19,066.91 and Lesage $8,500. The mails were used in this scheme, it was alleged, to send checks between New Orleans and Baton Rouge.

University Is Undaunted

BATON ROUGE, La., July 18 (AP) — Acting President Paul M. Hebert of Louisiana State University told a "family" meeting of the Faculty and Staff last night the school's academic standing had not been affected by the recent financial scandal.

"Activities will go on," he said. "L. S. U. is an institution. It cannot be torn down by any individual or by any group. We have all the essential foundations for a strong institution.

"The physical plant is adequate for our purpose. We will take whatever steps are necessary to build up our faculty. Actually, L. S. U. has not lost any money because of recent events. The budget will be carried out as appropriated with only minor adjustments."

Radio Campaign By Townsendites

WASHINGTON (AP)—With pennies provided by Townsend Clubs, Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, announced plans July 18 for a radio campaign starting in September to make old-age pension groups an influential factor in the 1940 election.

The campaign will begin with broadcasts from Cleveland designed to reach listeners in Ohio and Indiana, and will be extended gradually until by Jan. 1 it becomes nationwide.

"Our objective," said Senator Downey, "will be to build up a militant, mobilized bloc of 20,000,000 voters. We intend to be active right up to the elections."

At their recent Indianapolis convention, Townsendites pledged a million dollars to the drive. Members were to contribute a penny a day to raise the sum.

Mr. Downey said the Townsendites would try to force selection of pension-minded candidates for the Presidency by both Republicans and Democrats in 1940, as well as to influence election of Congressional candidates pledged to support the Townsend Plan for old-age pensions up to $200 monthly. He declared he had no presidential ambitions of his own.

Cotton Bagging Urged For Wrapping Bales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Warehouse men of the South and the Southeast are being urged to impress upon the ginners the value of using cotton bagging for wrapping cotton bales in an effort to increase the consumption of the fleecy staple right here where it is produced.

To illustrate the feasibility of the movement, bales of cotton in the new cotton bagging are being displayed at strategic points in the lint-producing belt. Manufactured principally in New Orleans, the cotton bagging has been tested and approved by the United States Department of Agriculture, by many individual farmers and warehousemen.

It has been estimated that between 175,000 and 200,000 bales of cotton would be consumed if a major portion of the cotton crop in the United States was wrapped in this type of bagging.

Rail Retirement Plan Goes Into Operation

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Railroad Retirement Board begins paying benefits this week under the unemployment insurance system established by Congress in 1938 for railroad workers. Some 65,000 claims for benefits are on file.

The most an employee can receive under the system is $240 a year. The benefits are payable for a maximum period of 80 days to workers who qualify and can show that they earned $150 in the previous year.

Benefits are computed on a daily basis. If the total wages in covered employment ranged from $150 to $200 the previous year, the unemployed worker is entitled to a daily benefit rate of $1.75. The daily rate goes as high as $3. Benefits are paid, however, only for eight days in each 15-day period of unemployment.

Revising War Claims Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House passed and sent to the Senate July 17 a bill extending for five years from next January the time when claims may be filed under the World War Adjusted Compensation Act.

Texas to Arabia to Fight Fire

Wide World

Charles Hengst Cleo Jobe Myron Kinley

Responding to a hurry call from the Standard Oil Company, three specialists in extinguishing oil and gas well fires are shown as they arrived at Newark, N. J., on an Eastern Air Lines plane from Houston, Texas, on the first leg of a trip that will take them by plane and ship to Arabia, where they will attempt to put out an oil well fire that has been blazing since July 8.

Mr. Kinley and his two aides are scheduled to depart for Europe July 19 on a clipper plane.

Prague University Provides American Literature Course

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—For the first time since the foundation in 1348 of the Caroline University, Europe's ancient seat of learning here, American literature has appeared on the curriculum.

In an introductory course entitled, "An Approach to American Literature," the lecturer discussed chiefly the colonial phase of American literature and the struggle for independence. Special tribute was paid to Benjamin Franklin whose works were repeatedly translated in Bohemia and Slovakia during the 19th century, by leading Czech patriots.

Bohemian Contribution

The stimulating effect upon the Czech national revival of the free American spirit—in some respects in advance of European thought—was emphasized. The contribution of the Bohemians to the New World—the Philipse family in New York and Augustin Hermann of the Bohemia Manor—was also brought out.

The lecturer also dealt with the part played by the learned Bohemian missionaries in the discovery of California, the Christian efforts of the Moravian Brethren of Bethlehem, and the more recent Bohemian pioneering in Nebraska and the Lone Star State. Nor did he forget Cotton Mather's mention of "that incomparable Moravian," Comenius, nor the admiration of Božena Némcová, the leading Czech novelist, nor the delightful fantasies of Washington Irving. Lectures were supplemented by a seminar in which the novels of Edith Wharton were studied and contrasted with modern English fiction.

Lack of Books

Attendance at the lectures has already justified the new venture. In addition, the creation of the new chair shows that the venerable University of Charles IV has officially recognized the growing importance of American civilization.

During the coming winter session classes on "The Main Currents in American Literature from the Romantic Movement" will be held, and a special seminar course on Poe's verse technique.

The American department is, however, hampered in its work by a lack of books on American literature, which in the present inauspicious circumstances seems unlikely to be remedied in the near future. Some books have been supplied to the University library by a New York benefactor and a series of elementary works were granted by the Carnegie endowment a few years ago. But a number of important works, including American classics, are still needed.

Captain Smith's Map Leads Diggers To Site of Pocahontas Kidnaping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18—Excavations are being resumed this summer on the site of the big Indian town of Patawomeke, scene of the kidnaping of Pocahontas by the English. Dr. T. Dale Steward, Smithsonian Institution anthropologist, is in charge.

The site is on the Virginia bank of the Potomac River near the site of the colonial town of Marlborough, few traces of which remain. The Indian site has been identified from a map made by Capt. John Smith who first visited the settlement in 1608.

Last fall, Dr. Stewart uncovered outlines of about half the town but could not carry his excavations further because of a field of barley which had been planted over the other half. This land was allowed to lie fallow this summer so excavations could be continued.

Captain Smith described the place as containing from 160 to 200 able-bodied men. This means it must have had a population of about 1,000. It was one of the towns that paid tribute to Powhatan, who at the time of the English settlement at Jamestown was building up in Virginia something roughly approximating a "kingdom."

The site of Patawomeke, on a neck of land between Aquia and Potomac Creeks, has long been known to archeologists as the site of a large Indian settlement. A comparison with Smith's map now leaves no doubt of its identity. Excavations were started about four years ago by the late Judge Graham, of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and have been continued since his passing by Dr. Stewart.

Pocahontas was hidden at Patawomeke by her father, but was betrayed to the English by an Indian, taken prisoner, and carried to Jamestown.

Japanese-Americans Loyal U. S. Citizens

HONOLULU (AP) — Japanese Consul General Kosaku Midusawa July 17 told the annual Conference of Young Americans, composed entirely of American-born persons of Japanese parentage, that Japan would take pride in seeing them grow up as "loyal American citizens."

Maj. Gen. Charles D. Herron, commanding the Army's Hawaiian Department, expressed faith in the loyalty of Japanese-Americans, who form a large part of the Hawaiian Islands' population.

Reich Population Of 86,600,000 Is Second in Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The preliminary results of the census held on May 17th, last, show that the population of Germany is 79,600,000 and, including Memelland and the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia, it amounts to 86,600,000, making it the second most-populated country in Europe, after Soviet Russia.

Comparing the recent figures with those of the last censuses held at different times between 1933 and 1935, in the various territories now constituting the Reich proper (Germany, the Saar, Austria, and Sudetenland, it is found that there has been an increase of 3,200,000 or 4 per cent, due mainly to an excess of births in the Old Reich. The population is made up of 38,800,000 men and 40,800,000 women, and the proportion of men to women continues to change in favor of the former. In 1939, the ratio is 1,000 men to 1,050 women, as compared with 1,000:1,060, in 1933, and 1,000:1,101, in 1919. The density of the population has increased from 131.0 to 136.4 persons per square kilometer (about 353 per square mile); this is exceeded only by Belgium, The Netherlands, Britain, and Italy.

The German population has grown from 41,000,000, in 1871, to 64,900,000, in 1910, and 67,800,000, in the summer of 1914. The first census after the World War (on the reduced territory resulting from the Versailles Treaty) in 1925 showed the figure to be 62,400,000 and 65,200,000 in 1933, when the National Socialists came to power.

Further examination of the recent census figures should also reveal interesting returns regarding race, religion, and minorities throughout the Reich.

Two Miami Night Clubs Stir Residents to Action

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—State Attorney G. A. Worley filed injunction suits against two night spots here July 17 after Governor Cone reported by letter that residents had complained they were nuisances.

The trial of 14 entertainers arrested in the two spots was set for July 26 in the Court of Crimes.

Coin to Honor Rogers?

WASHINGTON (AP)—Coinage of 100,000 memorial half dollars in honor of Will Rogers was proposed in a bill introduced July 17 by Representative Wesley E. Disney (D) of Oklahoma. Any profit from premiums would be used to maintain the Will Rogers memorial at Claremore, Okla.

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War Department Rules Out New Bridge as Defense Hazard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18 — The shadow of national defense obliterated the New York City blueprint for a Battery-to-Brooklyn bridge today in the decision of Harry W. Woodring, Secretary of War, that such a span would be a hazard in war, setting up a "seaward" barrier to the United States Navy Yard at Brooklyn on the East River.

Rejection of the project, for which Robert Moses, Commissioner of New York City Parks and Triborough Bridge Authority, won War Department consideration with the support of Mayor La Guardia over the protest of civic groups that it would spoil the New York Harbor vista, carried the suggestion that a tunnel instead of the proposed bridge would be regarded as a feasible undertaking.

Mayor La Guardia received the War Department ultimatum with the announcement that he had discussed the problem with Secretary Woodring by telephone and had been promised his "fullest cooperation in getting a tunnel." The Mayor made strenuous efforts to get Federal financing for a tunnel last year and when these failed, the bridge crossing was taken up.

"This Administration is never daunted by anything," he said. "We will just go on to the next thing."

Mr. Moses, voicing bitter disappointment, charged that the decision was political sabotage by the Roosevelt Administration, declaring that in his whole experience with major public improvements, he had "rarely seen anything like the kicking around, discourtesy and insulting treatment which this application and its sponsors were accorded in Washington."

"From the very beginning, it was clear," he said, "that this application was not being considered on its merits. . . .

"The tunnel project was thoroughly canvassed a year ago and turned down in Washington because even with a substantial grant it was not self-liquidating. The bridge proved to be an entirely practical and economical project which could be financed without any grant. It has now been blocked by the National Administration which at the same time recommends that the tunnel, turned down last year, be now financed and constructed.

"A tunnel with all the proper approaches will cost approximately $85,000,000 on the basis of honest arithmetic. About $47,000,000 will have to be a gift or grant because only approximately $38,000,000 can be made self-liquidating. Where is this $47,000,000 grant coming from? Are the Federal authorities going to make a huge donation in order that some other agency may construct a facility which has only two thirds the capacity of the bridge, and which will cost three times as much to operate?

"The Metropolitan District in general and Brooklyn in particular are paying a pretty steep price for politics."

Secretary Woodring's explanation of the ruling was that, far from erecting a new bridge, the two which now span the East River to the seaward of the Navy Yard were "actually potential hazards to access between the sea and a vital naval establishment in the event of an emergency," and should be replaced by tunnels when they have reached the end of the period of safe life. Construction of a third bridge across the East River now, his statement continues, would make impossible the attainment of the Department's objective of eliminating all bridges seaward of the Navy Yard.

"The War Department is unable to approve the construction of a bridge across navigable waters seaward of vital installations if the destruction of such a bridge in time of war might block access from the sea," the ruling concludes.

Mr. Moses, an anti-New Dealer who was the Republican candidate for Governor of New York in 1934, had a brush with the Washington authorities following his defeat in that election, when pressure was brought to bear to force his resignation from the Triborough Bridge Authority. The action against an official with a national reputation in his field and a record of invincible integrity in public service, collapsed under a storm of public criticism.

In New York's Own Vacation Land

Courtesy Bear Mt. Hudson River Bridge Co.

Enjoying Golf in the Finger Lakes Area

One of the beautiful scenes to greet the eye of the tourist in a trip through the Adirondacks region.

Charms of the Adirondacks Please Thousands

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ithaca, N. Y.

Monitor Traveltalks

A friend of mine who is a professor at Cornell University, suggested we tour New York's Adirondacks together, so I joined him a few weeks ago at Watkins Glen on Seneca Lake, one of the so-called Finger Lakes within easy reach of Ithaca. Here we took long hikes by the cascading gorge and then leisurely circled Cayuga Lake, Lakes Owasco and Skaneateles in this same chain of lakes, before turning north to the Mohawk River. We followed the sometimes expansive but generally calm Mohawk for many miles, frequently stopping by the river bank to watch an occasional canal boat go through a lock.

Leaving the tranquil Mohawk with its not too bustling cities and its emerald green farmlands, we turned south to the Catskills and climbed the mountain where Rip Van Winkle took his long nap. We were heading for Bear Mountain Park, a favorite resort.

Camping sites and commodious camps themselves tempt the visitor to linger here, where Bear Mountain Bridge spans the Hudson, affording a marvelous panorama up and down the oft-curving river with mountains on both sides. Another famed view is from the Storm King Highway, along which we drove on our way to Poughkeepsie to take one of the river boats to Albany. As most of the passengers leave the boat here to await a return one to New York, we practically had this somewhat palatial boat to ourselves and lounged on deck to observe how the lofty mountains gradually receded and then gave way to level, pastoral scenes.

To reach the Adirondacks as quickly as possible, we hurried north by Lake George and Lake Champlain and then westward across country until we came to Lake Placid. My friend and I like to stay either here or at Saranac Lake. No matter where we are, however, in these mountains, there is always plenty of bathing, boating, fishing and opportunity for mountain climbing and golf. Now at Lake Placid another summer activity has opened—summer ice skating exhibitions, ice hockey tournaments, and a mid-summer skating operetta are a part of the summer program.

Then across Mirror Lake at Lake Placid Club we enjoy the splendid programs by the famous Lake Placid Club Symphony Orchestra.

* * *

Yesterday we took the little steamer Doris on Lake Placid when it made its daily 4:40 p. m. mail trip. On this nine-mile sail, with mountains at times coming down close to the shore, we stopped at the grandiose homes of radio stars, actors and authors. At each halt pleasantries were exchanged between the crew of the Doris and some member of the family who came down to the boat-house with an outgoing mail bag and to receive the incoming one, accompanied as a rule by either a huge elkhound with dignified voice, or an excitable terrier with shrill cry that demanded instant recognition. These boat-houses with their gorgeous roof gardens give distinction to an already superlative landscape. A deck hand told us that the house with the totem pole in front was Kate Smith's summer place.

As we steamed up Lake Placid, ahead of us loomed Whiteface, named thus because an ancient landslide exposed on one side a solid granite foundation, which shows up white from a distance. Whiteface looked so inviting that today we climbed it the easy way, driving up the eight-mile serpentine-like road opened in 1935. Going as high as we could we mounted "28 floors" as they say, in an elevator and came out on the summit. Standing upon a great, round rock that caps the mountain had we cared to, we might have counted 100 lakes.

Towards the north we could discern that city Jacques Cartier named Mont Réal, Oct. 15, 1535, and the St. Lawrence was just a silver thread. It is in that direction we shall go when we leave the Adirondacks for the Province of Quebec and other Canadian resorts.

Colorful Events Awaiting Tourists in Hungarian Area

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

American tourists traveling through Europe this summer will find an extensive program of varied events awaiting them in the romantic Danube Kingdom in Hungary. Of prime importance is the World Jamboree of Girl Scouts, slated to take place from July 25 to Aug. 9 on the crown estate of Gödöllö, where ceremonies and celebrations will be attended by Girl Scout leaders and members from all over the world.

The Hungarian Provinces also offer the Festival at Szeged from July 25 to Aug. 15, including colorful peasant dances, equestrian and water sport events, and drama. The season in the beautiful and lively Hungarian capital, Budapest, achieves its grand climax with the crowded events of St. Stephen's Week, Aug. 14-22, when impressive medieval pageants will be held in the Procession up the Var.

* * *

Cunard White Star's two motor ships, the Georgic and Britannic, are making four-day cruises to Nova Scotia during the vacation season. The Georgic will sail Monday, July 31, and Friday, Sept. 1, this cruise covering Labor Day, Sept. 4. The Britannic will sail Monday, Aug. 14.

* * *

This week is carnival time in Prince Edward Island—the 75th anniversary of the historic Canadian Confederation Conference at Charlottetown, the capital. Exhibitions are being held by the Canadian Highland Regiments, the Light Horse, the Canadian Legion, together with parades, dances, and historical pageants. Charlottetown is a port of call on the Labrador cruises from New York and Montreal this summer. The North Star of the Clarke Steamship Company will call at the Island's capital en route from New York on Aug. 1 and 29; and from Montreal July 25 and Aug. 22.

* * *

This column's apologies to California's Lake Arrowhead for stating that a daily parking fee of $1 has been put into effect for each car visiting this popular vacation resort. The $1 parking fee is a monthly charge, and not daily. The fee is refunded to guests who patronize the Lodge, or cottages. The purpose of the fee is to keep the limited parking space available for guests of the Lodge and home owners around the lake who shop in the Village.

* * *

Contrary to popular belief, the climate of Barbados in the British West Indies is pleasant the year round, due to the prevailing cool trade winds, according to D. J. McInerney, hotel executive from the island, who arrived in Boston on one of the Lady liners of Canadian National Steamships, which regularly serve Barbados and other West Indian isles.

L. F. M.

Immunity Deal Used as Defense In Racket Trial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18—The practice of granting criminals immunity to prosecution in return for underworld information will feature the current trial of Alexander R. Baldwin, Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, who revealed today that his defense against a state charge of accepting an $800 bribe to quash prosecution of a fur racketeer will be that the racketeer was released for his services to the Kings County District Attorney's office.

Indicating his intention to attempt to show that District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan agreed to the "immunity deal" with Isidore Juffe, a fourth offender, in return for information leading to the smashing of a Brooklyn fur-racket ring, Mr. Baldwin declared that such "deals" were frequent with district attorneys, including Thomas E. Dewey, New York County's nationally-known prosecutor.

The Baldwin indictment, which was obtained by John Harlan Amen, special prosecutor appointed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to investigate alleged official corruption in Brooklyn, is based on a declaration by Mr. Juffe that he "paid plenty" to escape prosecution in connection with the fur racket. Mr. Juffe, who has turned state's witness, will testify that the "plenty" referred to was an $800 bribe to Mr. Baldwin.

It was also this chance remark by Mr. Juffe that started the entire train of proceedings in Brooklyn, culminating in the supersedure of District Attorney Geoghan by Mr. Amen. Thus far, the special prosecutor has obtained nearly 60 indictments from two extraordinary grand juries. In addition to Mr. Baldwin, two other Brooklyn Assistant District Attorneys are under indictment, awaiting trial.

So far, the Baldwin case, which will be tried before a blue-ribbon jury, has not gotten beyond the jury selection stage, only two jurors having been selected the first day. Indications that the Baldwin defense will be based on the "immunity deal" angle was seen when James F. Ryan, counsel for Mr. Baldwin, asked a prospective juror if he would be prejudiced by proof that Mr. Juffe went free in order to help smash the fur racket ring.

"If we show it to be a fact that Juffe was used as an informer by the District Attorney's office in the Bronx and in Manhattan, would it prejudice you against Mr. Geoghan and this defendant having used him similarly here?" he asked.

Bridges Accuser Declares He Feared Communist Attack

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18 (AP) —John L. Leech, former Communist Party organizer and Government witness in the Harry Bridges deportation hearing, testified yesterday he moved from Los Angeles to Portland, Ore., to obtain police protection for himself and family.

The witness' statement came as he resumed testimony concerning two affidavits signed by him—one naming Mr. Bridges, West Coast labor leader, as a Communist, and the other asserting he (Leech) had been offered but refused sums of money to so identify the West Coast Congress of Industrial Organizations leader.

Mr. Leech, the second witness called by the Government in its effort to deport Mr. Bridges as an alien advocating overthrow of the Government by force, said he had been living in Portland more than a year.

He said he made periodic reports to Capt. John J. Keegan of the Portland Police. He told of once being solicited by two men, claiming they represented a Los Angeles newspaper (The News) to write his experiences as a Communist organizer.

"I believe," he testified, "these two men were agents of the Communist Party and I believed their visit was intended to lead up to an effort to injure me, or prevent my testifying at any hearing. I reported the visit to Keegan because I had come to Portland for protection from the Communist Party and I wanted to make sure of that protection."

Mr. Leech identified the original affidavit, offered by the defense, in which he told of being offered the money to link Mr. Bridges with Communist Party activities and in which he denied knowledge the labor leader was a party member.

This was given before a notary in Los Angeles in July, 1937, prior to the time he went to Portland and signed an affidavit (on Aug. 30, 1937) naming Mr. Bridges as a Communist.

He claimed the Portland affidavit was a true statement.

Mr. Leech said the original affidavit clearing Mr. Bridges was identical with a copy kept by him, and now offered by the Government, except for certain minor changes written in with ink.

He said he believed the changes were written in after he signed the affidavit, and denied they were in his handwriting.

The witness, explaining the conflict in the affidavits, reiterated that he signed the Los Angeles statement clearing Mr. Bridges because he feared for the safety of himself and his family.

"I had nothing to do with this statement other than to sign it on demand of a Communist delegation, composed of Spencer Austrian, Lou Baron and George Shaffer," he declared.

Morgenthau Leads New Deal Drive for Lend-Spend Bill

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, gave emphatic approval today to President Roosevelt's big lending-spending program before the Senate Banking Committee. His testimony followed similar enthusiastic approval given yesterday by Jesse Jones, Administrator of the Federal Loan Agency. It marked a big New Deal push to get the second of its major declared objectives through Congress before adjournment, now likely within a fortnight. The other big drive is for the neutrality law.

The relationship between Congress and the White House has broader implications than the lending-spending program. In what appears to be the final weeks of the congressional session before the big presidential election drive starts in earnest, the mood and tone is being set for Mr. Roosevelt's attitude toward Congress.

Congress Restive

Congress has put into effect on several occasions the restiveness that has characterized it since the Democratic election defeat a year ago. Mr. Roosevelt got his monetary powers continued only by a hair's breadth in an issue that turned finally on a matter of prestige. His relief bill has been seriously trimmed, and the Works Projects Administration strikes have been one aftermath of it. It now seems likely the President will find himself defeated on neutrality. There is, finally, the lending-spending program. At every point of pressure Congress is putting up greater resistance than at any time previously.

In the past there have been big fights and single Administration rebuffs on the court matter, and reorganization for example. But today, nearly every important New Deal bill faces the certainty of strong opposition, critical analysis, and possible revision or defeat. That is the background for the testimony of Mr. Jones and Mr. Morgenthau in the New Deal push to get its most important economic proposal since NRA, accepted.

New Path for Relief

Although some New Dealers would not agree with the estimate of the bill's importance, a majority of observers regard it as of major significance. This is because it departs in effect from the old "pump-priming" formula and sets out on a new path of Government aid to stimulate business activity on what may be a permanent line, if successful, under the double budget.

It was the turn of the New Dealer's to defend the proposal. Mr. Morgenthau resumed his testimony by applauding the measure as "a realistic approach" to "our economic problem."

It is regarded as highly significant that Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Jones support the measure. They of all the New Deal advisers, and particularly Mr. Jones, have the reputation of financial orthodoxy. A group of New Dealers have even accused them of the crime of "conservatism." For practical reasons as well as strategic, it is important that the preliminary defense of the new program should have been put in their hands.

Advance Toward Goal

"The principle embodied in the bill constitutes a real advance toward the goal of bringing our governmental expenditures within our receipts," said Mr. Morgenthau.

He said the bill aims at four objectives—to give private employment to 500,000 persons; stimulate private enterprise; increase the Nation's real wealth; and to provide additional investment opportunities.

"The important thing about this bill," he added, "is that it will accomplish its objectives without adding to the tax burden or to the public debt of the Federal Government. At the same time the national income will be increased and the number of persons who need to be supported out of public funds will be reduced."

Mr. Morgenthau urged final approval of the program before close of the present session.

Jones Indorsement

The Morgenthau testimony followed a warm indorsement by Mr. Jones. At a press conference he declared the measure "a good bill" and said he hoped to see it pass "at this session." He devoted most of his attention to the proposal for leasing new equipment to the railroads by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He praised other parts of the bill also and was emphatic in support of the farm tenancy loan feature, declaring that "everybody is in favor" of it. It will take a long while to get all parts of the bill under way, he said, so he particularly hoped for immediate enactment.

Two Plead Guilty In Trucking Case

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Two defendants in the trucking case described by the U. S. Attorney's office as a $1,000,000-a-year racket preying on shippers, pleaded guilty Monday shortly after Federal Judge John C. Knox signed a decree permanently enjoining Local 807 International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, from acts of violence and intimidation.

While the union consented to the signing of the decree, its officials denied that there is now, or ever has been "a million dollar, or any other kind of racket" indulged in by the union.

The decree, in addition to the union, named 76 individuals, all of whom were indicted on a charge of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The two defendants William Campbell and Austin Furey, union delegates who pleaded guilty were said by Federal authorities to be the "brains" of the alleged conspiracy.

In consenting to the decree, the union stipulated that its acceptance was not to be taken as indicating an admission of any overt acts except by Campbell and Furey.

The Government contended that Local 807 exacted $9.42 from the owners of each large truck and $8.41 from the owners or drivers of each small truck, plus $1.77 an hour overtime, brought into the metropolitan area from outside New York State.

Murray Defends Wagner Act

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Philip Murray, Vice President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, who heads the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, told the House Labor Committee today that proposed amendments to the Wagner Labor Act were designed "to reduce workers to their former status of weakness."

Mr. Murray was the first of the witnesses to present the official C. I. O. view in respect to amendments sponsored by American Federation of Labor leaders.

While Mr. Murray asserted that the National Labor Relations Act "is fair," he disputed A. F. of L. contentions that the Labor Board was pro-C. I. O. He said:

"In practically every case in which there has been a conflict between an A. F. of L. union and the S. W. O. C., the Board has upheld the contentions of the A. F. of L. and permitted it to nibble away at our industrial organization."

"The act is fair," Mr. Murray claimed. "The proposed amendments are unfair . . . because they propose to turn the balance of power back to employers so that they can force the workers back to their former status of weakness."

Chicago Moves to Avert Packing Industry Strike

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—The City Council's Labor Committee, seeking yesterday to avert a strike in the packing industry, arranged a conference with officials of Armour & Co.

Mr. G. A. Eastwood, Executive Vice-President of Armour, notified Alderman William A. Rowan, Chairman of the Council group, that representatives of the concern would meet committee members Thursday.

Officers of the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee were not invited to the parley since they appeared before the Council Committee recently and laid their case before the Aldermen.

Still Seeking Solution To Harlan Labor Issue

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 18 (AP)—Further conferences between the United Mine Workers (C. I. O.) and the Harlan County, Ky., Coal Operators' Association were arranged today, with Labor Department Conciliation Director John R. Steelman expressing the opinion that "every member of both committees is sincerely trying to find a solution to the problem."

The two groups, seeking a working agreement, recessed their negotiations last night after 15 hours of continuous discussions. Negotiations were resumed Saturday after U. M. W. officials and operators' representatives broke off former conferences June 9.

The Harlan Operators' Association is the only major soft coal producing group resisting the U. M. W.'s "Union shop" contract.

Maine Day at Coast Fair

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine arrived here by plane July 17. He will speak at Maine Day festivities at the Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island.

Georgian $2,000,000-Plant Dedicated; South's Industrial Growth Predicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOCCOA, Ga.—Turning a dedication exercise into a religious revival is the least of the achievements of R. G. LeTourneau, multi-millionaire road machinery manufacturer, it seemed, as he told his audience, at the dedication here July 11 of his large new plant, of his rise in life from mechanic to manufacturer.

The dedication exercises, which were attended by Governor Rivers and Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia, and more than 3,000 visitors from the surrounding countryside, were converted into a religious revival service, led by Mr. LeTourneau himself.

Growth of Industry

"All I have is a testimony of what God can do for a man; not what a man can do for himself," Mr. LeTourneau told his audience comprised of a large number of his future employees.

Location of the road-building plant in this North Georgia town, surrounded by mountains, is the beginning of an industrial growth in this locality, it is hoped. The all-steel plant covering 800 square feet, will contain 1,600 square feet when finished, it was stated. It is estimated to cost $2,000,000. With 200 persons employed now, the plant will have a capacity employment of 800, it was claimed.

The trouble with people today is their lack of reliance on God, Mr. LeTourneau stated during the service. He attributed his success in life to honest labor and sincere faith.

Need for Industry

In his speech of welcome to Mr. LeTourneau, Governor Rivers declared the need of a balance of agriculture and industry in Georgia.

"Georgia will always be an agriculture state but we need more industry to provide employment during idle seasons," the Governor asserted.

Georgia is not disposed to sit-down strikes, Governor Rivers continued.

"If meetings like this one were held all over the nation there would not be any such thing as an alien 'ism,'" he declared.

Mr. LeTourneau, a native of Peoria, Ill., has been a large contributor to the Toccoa Falls Institute for the youth of this mountain vicinity.

Dickinson Sees Stiff Battle Ahead Swinging Michigan Into Dry Ranks

LANSING, Mich. July 18 (AP)—Gov. Luren D. Dickinson, who recently deplored drinking and "high life" he said he had observed at the National Conference of Governors, discussed the possibility of restoring prohibition in Michigan.

The Chief Executive, who is the retiring President of the Anti-Saloon League of Michigan, said he was "inclined to believe there is sentiment for prohibition, but these people don't realize what they have to bump up against."

He said he might invite churches of Michigan to join him in a campaign to outlaw liquor by Constitutional referendum, the exercise of local option, or otherwise, but added, "It isn't for me to bump my head against a wall." He said he would provide temperance forces with a full statement of his views.

Mr. Dickinson softened a previous statement that he was thinking of making prohibition an issue in 1940. He emphasized that he did not want that statement interpreted as meaning he has decided to run for Governor next year.

He said he had no illusions that prohibition could be obtained by an immediate referendum, but hoped dry sentiment might be stimulated.

"People are thinking," he added. "They see more drinking than they ever did before. They see women and girls drinking."

The Governor said his public assertion that he saw women drinking "at every hand" at the conference of Governors in Albany, N. Y., was released after "careful thought, consideration, and observation."

Bargain Combination Ticket For Week End at World's Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 18 — Pursuing efforts to find a formula for boosting lagging attendance at the New York World's Fair, the Fair Corporation has announced that a new combination entrance, food and entertainment ticket with a value of $2.25, but costing only $1 for adults and 50 cents for children, and good for either next Saturday or Sunday will go on sale today at department stores, banks, hotels and business houses here.

The combination ticket includes admission, regularly 75 cents; a luncheon of hamburger or frankfurter sandwich with beverage, a 20-cent value, and admission to five from a selection of 25 attractions in the exhibit and amusement area, ranging in price from 10 to 40 cents, a $1.30 value.

The announcement, made through Grover A. Whalen, Fair Corporation President, has elicited an immediate response from public and private citizens. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia has sent a notice to all city department heads asking them to "talk up" the combination ticket, while James A. McCarthy, Executive Secretary of the Hotel Association of New York City, has urged the 183 affiliated hotels to back the sale to the limit.

While the combination ticket sale is announced only for this week end, it is expected to become a regular feature if it meets with wide response. It is also seen as a maneuver by the Fair Corporation to stave off the increasingly insistent demands of both exhibitors and concessionaires that the entrance price to the Fair be reduced from 75 cents to 50 cents.

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British Labor Appeals to Reich Ranks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Organized British labor is making strenuous efforts to contact German labor by open and secret means in an attempt to convince Germany that it is possible to co-operate for peace.

Only recently a summary of a Labor manifesto addressed to the German people and explaining the British point of view on international affairs was radiocast by the official British Broadcasting Corporation's shortwave station in German, French, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish. Now it is openly stated that the manifesto is to be radiocast again by secret transmitters and distributed as secret literature.

Copies Mailed In

French organizations are assisting in this distribution. The Pariser Tageszeitung, journal of German refugees in France, has published a supplement consisting of six German translations of the manifesto which could be cut into separate leaflets. The object is that readers should send the supplement to friends in Germany, and it has been arranged to provide it free in any quantities on application. A great response, the letter states, has been evoked from the refugee community in Paris and elsewhere, some people asking for 100 copies, which have all been posted to Germany. By this means the message is reaching hundreds of thousands of Germans to whom all other channels of information might be closed.

At the annual conference of the Mineworkers' Federation of Great Britain, it was agreed that a message should be sent to German miners from a secret underground radiocasting station.

The message includes the following statement: "Since 1933 you have been forced to relinquish your association with us and the miners of the other countries. In your country a dictatorship took control, but, in spite of this, in spirit we have never been separated; the British miners have not lost faith in the miners of Germany, as we are convinced that you understand the basis of international political rivalry much too well to be deceived.

Fight Aggression

"Today we stand in danger of being forced into a similar position to that of 1914. Our rulers have got us to the stage when a ruinous war appears to be inevitable. This tragedy must not befall us; ways and means must be found to avoid it. We make this call to all to resist any policy of aggression. The dictators, through their policy of aggression, are forcing the nations to war. We urge, we plead with you, brothers, to assist us in this fight against aggression, from whatever country it may come.

"We declare our faith in international solidarity, and reaffirm the unity of the German and British miners along with all workers of the world. We declare that we will preserve our rights of free association and our trade unions, and we pledge our support in your efforts to win back such freedom in your own country."

The British National Council of Labor's manifesto is more general in character.

"For years," it declares, "Europe has been living in the atmosphere of war. The nations arm and arm. The feverish preparations for war proceed. Everyone is asking, 'Will it be war?' And now people are asking: 'Are we on the edge?'

"The very fact that these questions are being put is in itself a danger. But neither you nor we must submit to the belief that war is inevitable. The mind and will of man must assert themselves. You Germans, we British, and all other peoples must determine to be the masters and not the slaves of our fate. We must not suffer the indignity and sorrow of drifting into a catastrophic war."

After declaring that the violent speeches and actions of leaders of the totalitarian states have been responsible for the present unrest, the manifesto adds: "And now the familiar process of warlike preparation, lying propaganda, and stimulated disturbance is being operated against Poland in respect of Danzig. You must face the fact that if this is continued the result will be war.

"The British people have come to feel that their own security requires them to join with as many other countries as possible to keep the peace and resist aggression. It is not only our people who have been brought to feel that defensive alliances must be made or extended. It has been so with France, Poland, Turkey, Rumania, and Greece, with all of whom we are glad that Britain now has defensive agreements.

"We earnestly hope that the Governments of Britain and the Soviet Union are on the point of concluding a similar agreement. British Labor has used all its influence to bring this about.

"President Roosevelt's recent message to Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini will have shown you unmistakably that the United States of America, that great and powerful Nation of the West, feels that she cannot afford to remain disinterested in the disturbing European situation.

Threat From Inside

"We have spoken thus frankly because it is vital that you should understand that no one wishes to make war upon Germany. We are your friends. War, in fact, threatens you not from outside but from inside your own country, and the responsibility for that threat belongs to Herr Hitler and his Government. Herr Hitler is encircling himself—and you.

"And it is all so foolish, so wicked, so futile! Your country, ours, and others are spending hard-earned money in the creation of vast instruments of death and destruction. The brains, effort, and money going into armaments should be used to improve the social and economic life of the peoples.

"For all of us butter is better than guns.

"What sheer madness it would be for us to set about the beastly business of killing each other! There is no need for war. Justice is open to you and all of us without war. You, and we, and the workers of all lands must insist that disputes shall be settled by reason—not by war.

"But what we cannot submit to is that we should be blackmailed and threatened by egotistic dictators. This horrible situation which is neither peace nor war cannot indefinitely continue. We cannot go on making concessions to the dictators under the threat of force, for we know, by experience, that the more they are conceded the more unreasonable they become. Only by peaceful collaboration can we build a happy, secure, and prosperous world.

The manifesto ends, "Let the Governments of all lands know that the peoples have no wish to slaughter each other, but to live together in peace and friendship."

Price Control in Australia Guided by Accountant Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — The Australian Parliament in its search for a means of controlling profits from armament manufacture has adopted the preliminary device of naming an accountancy advisory panel to assist in any control plan.

Five of the leading accountants of the Commonwealth, including S. W. Griffith, General President of the Commonwealth Institute of Accountants, and T. D. Hadley, Past President of the Australasian Institute of Cost Accountants, have been summoned to assist the Government in this delicate matter.

The Accountants Board is to survey the present checks which the Government exercises over profits. If these checks are considered inadequate, the panel is to suggest alternative methods. It will be up to the Government to see that machinery is introduced to prevent exploitation.

A vigorous effort was made by some members to incorporate a profit control section into the bill for a department of supply. This bill has been found necessary to give the Government its needed powers to regulate industry, to conduct the proposed compulsory census of productive resources, and to insure industrial co-operation in an emergency.

After a heated debate on the various amendments for profit control the Government finally accepted an amendment making it mandatory from the Minister for Supply to inquire into and control arms profits.

Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies disclosed that expenditure on defense in Australia is estimated to be £2 8s. 6d. a head of the population—£1 more than in the previous financial year—as against an estimated £8 4s. 1d. in the United Kingdom and 18s. 2d. in Canada.

President and Hull to Insist Neutrality Bill Remain Intact

(Continued from Page 1)

continuation of the trade in arms is a clearly recognized and traditional right of the nationals of a neutral country in time of war, subject only to an effective blockade, and to the right of belligerents to treat any such commodities as contraband . . . Every informed person knows that arms, as absolute contraband, are subject to seizure by a belligerent and that neither the neutral ship nor his government has the slightest ground for complaint."

Moreover, the Secretary pointed out, under his recommendations all such goods would have become the property of the foreign purchaser before leaving American shores, and American ships with such cargo would be banned from specified combat zones.

Thus Secretary Hull declined to take cognizance of the opposition argument in this respect: that these "rights" have broken down in practice; that the airplane and submarine can go over and under the traditional naval "blockade" and render it ineffective; that reprisals of this sort by Germany against a British blockade would be such as to attack shipments of arms and supplies from the United States in all parts of the seas.

A Nicer Distinction

Secretary Hull made a far more pointed distinction than in previous statements between the process of war prevention, as a policy of the United States, and the process of keeping out of war once it has begun.

At three specific points in his message, he declared or implied that if the war prevention efforts broke down, it would become the first duty of the United States to remain at peace. These are worthy of direct quotation in view of the potential willingness of many middle-of-the-roaders to support active peacemaking if they thought the nation would not become inextricably involved thereby. Secretary Hull said:

1. "I earnestly hope the Congress will lend the fullest measure of its co-operation in the endeavor to avoid war in the first place, and to place this country in a position of the greatest security possible, should war break out."

2. "This six-point program (embodied in the Bloom bill) was the best that could be devised after much painstaking thought and study and after many conferences with members of the Congress, of how best to keep this country out of a conflict should it arise.

3. "This broader and more effective set of provisions . . . would reduce as far as possible the risk of this nation being drawn into war if war comes."

Thus it is the intention of Secretary Hull—with the expressed "full approval" of the President—to prevent the war prevention efforts from involving the United States to a point where it would have to send an expeditionary force, should war break out.

Should this intention, and the ability as well as the will to achieve it, be credited by the opposition or by the undecided center of American opinion, the Hull program conceivably could become acceptable to a large majority of Congress and of public opinion. The opposition remains as yet unconvinced, however, as to whether Mr. Roosevelt is as stable and firm as his Secretary of State in this intention. The opposition is even more concerned lest both officials be swept into a war by forces outside their control, which had been set in motion as a part of the earlier war prevention policy.

Small Motor Boats Bill Would Ease Regulations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House passed and sent to the Senate July 17 a bill to alter Federal regulations governing small motorboats.

The bill sets up a new category of motorboats less than 16 feet in length, and relieves them of many of the requirements heretofore imposed on boats of less than 26 feet.

Another provision makes reckless operation of motorboats a misdemeanor punishable by a maximum of $2,000 fine and imprisonment for one year.

American Firm Develops High Power Plane Fuel

BARTLESVILLE, Okla. (AP)—Phillips Petroleum Company announced July 17 a new aviation fuel which would "greatly increase engine power" had been developed and patented by the Company and would be offered to the Government in Washington "within a few days."

The announcement said the fuel, called "Neohexane," was being turned out in sufficient quantities for test flights.

The Company declared the fuel would "place the United States in the lead" in performance of military and naval aircraft.

Soviet Mine Layers Quit Panama for Vladivostok

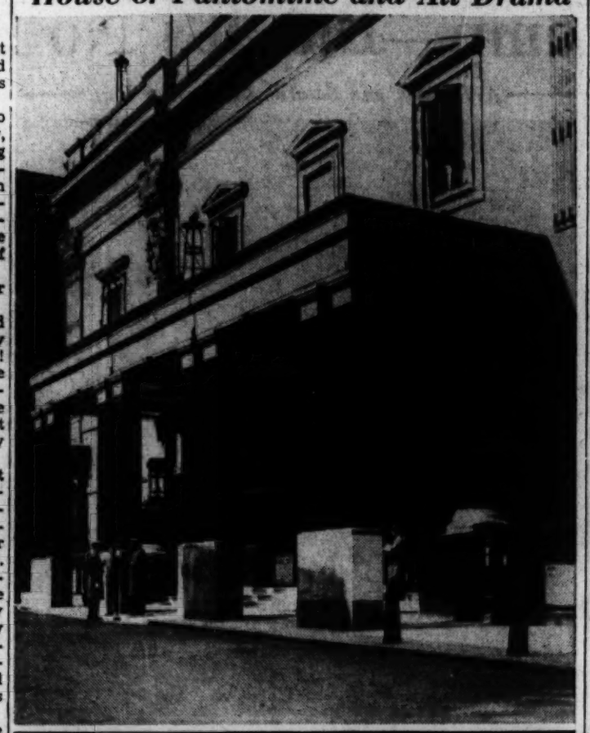
PANAMA, Panama (AP)—Eleven Soviet ships, including four mine layers have left Balboa, Canal Zone, for Vladivostok, Soviet Far Eastern naval base, today. The fleet assembled here between June 24 and July 13 from Leningrad.

Mine layers were expected to go by way of San Francisco and Dutch Harbor, Alaska, while the other ships, including three tugs, a dredge, and three freighters, were to sail by way of Honolulu.

Roosevelt Backs CAA

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt asked Congress July 17 to appropriate $300,000 to enable the Civil Aeronautics Authority to speed work on its trans-Atlantic radio station and on the Alaskan Airways and Pacific communications systems.

House of Pantomime and All Drama



John H. Stone; © National Portrait Gallery, London

Drury Lane and Sir Christopher Wren

Upper: London Theater celebrating its tercentenary. Lower: Seventeenth century architect on whose foundations the building of today partly rests.

Stage Family Views Record Of 200 Years at Drury Lane

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—This year marks the tercentenary of the planting of the seed from which Drury Lane Theater grew. For it was in 1639 that Charles I gave to a man called Davenant a license to erect a theater in Drury Lane; and although the immediate plan fell through, Davenant took over the Cockpit Theater, from which, in 1663, Drury Lane Theater derived. All the present stage and the back of the theater are built on foundations laid by Sir Christopher Wren in 1674.

The tercentenary will bring publication of an official history of the house, and the 1,000th performance there by Ivor Novello, an actor closely associated with its modern fortunes. The theater's publicity manager is Mr. MacQueen-Pope, whose family has the fame of being connected with Drury Lane for the past 199 years. Mr. MacQueen-Pope and his daughter appeared with Mr. Novello in "Crest of the Wave" and "Careless Rapture." She was the fairy queen in the pantomime at Christmas.

The first actor to link Mr. MacQueen-Pope's family with Drury Lane was Alexander Pope (not related to the poet of the same name, though often confused with him) who took principal parts there from 1740 onwards. He delivered the patriotic speech of Hastings in the old play, "Jane Shore" with such fire that audiences used to insist on his repeating it. He is commemorated in Westminster Abbey. Jane Pope, his daughter, and Mr. MacQueen - Pope's great - great - great aunt, was Garrick's leading lady. She originated the part of Mrs. Candour in the first performance of Sheridan's "School for Scandal" in 1777, and she appeared on the stage for 50 years.

New Zealand Army to Expand; Move Seen as Backing Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Announcement by Prime Minister Michael J. Savage in a national radiocast of plans to expand the New Zealand Army and establish a national register of manpower for home defense is seen here as meaning that the Socialist Government of this country is moving behind Britain.

The Prime Minister revealed that there is to be created a national army reserve of unlimited proportions from all men between 20 and 55 years of age who are willing to enroll. This national reserve could provide up to 350,000 men; but the Government appears to figure it may get about 100,000.

The army reserve, which has been created after much political campaigning by various groups, is announced as purely for home defense. Men who register will be divided into three classes. The first class will include men between 20 and 35 years of age and only men who have been fully trained for at least two years.

Class Two Men

Class two men will be composed of World War veterans and men who have served in the regular army and are between 35 and 55. They will be posted to reserve units; that is, they will act as fortress troops, will garrison ports, will form anti-aircraft units at strategic points and guard communication lines. From this class a body of picked men will be formed to act as specialist instructors when mobilization takes place, and they will be drafted into camp for this training.

Class three reservists will be men who are unable to qualify for either of the other groups. They will be drafted for general service in wartime and will form special technical units such as engineering corps. From them technicians may be drafted off to serve with technical units.

A significant thing is that all these men sign up only for home defense. Their training will be arranged so that it does not conflict with their daily work, they will not be asked to attend training camps unless they are chosen as non-commissioned officers, and if, after they are posted to units, they find the duty difficult to carry out they may withdraw their offer of wartime service.

Back of these preparations there still remains the major query: How far would New Zealand support Britain in a large-scale war? All the signs point to preparations to back her to the limit, yet there are curious qualifying factors. There is the insistence of the Prime Minister, over and over again, that the new reserve is being created for home defense. There is the significant statement in the radiocast announcing the new plans, "perhaps we cannot help Britain better than by helping ourselves." There is also the adherence to the voluntary basis. Even today the Socialists maintain their objection to the draft.

Negative Evidence

And in addition there is the negative evidence of the preparations being made to train the new forces. If New Zealand is to send away a fighting force as it did 20 years ago it will need to train them in the use of modern arms. But there is no intention to create tank units, to train men in the use of anti-tank guns or even to use anti-tank rifles. In fact there is only one anti-tank gun in the country, and that is one which was captured from the Germans in the World War. Since it is extremely unlikely that New Zealand will ever have to counter tank attacks by any raiding force in a new war, it appears that the new reserves are genuinely intended for home defense.

So today the Socialist Government here is clearly poised between two decisions: the policy of giving immediate and unlimited support to Britain, and the policy of refusing to commit itself until it sees just how great its intervention abroad may have to be.

Italo-Spanish Co-operation Proclaimed

The News

MALAGA, Spain, July 18 (AP)—Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, left for home yesterday aboard a cruiser escorted by four other cruisers, six destroyers, and a flotilla of submarines after an enthusiastic farewell under a triumphal arch.

The harbor shook with a salute of long range guns, just as at Barcelona when he was welcomed to Spain with colorful pageantry eight days ago.

After he was received by Generalissimo Francisco Franco, a communiqué said they decided to "develop existing co-operation" between Spain and Italy.

The Background

The "good-will" mission which the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, has just concluded in Spain involved an effort on the part of Italy for the conclusion of military and economic agreements, according to reports from Madrid.

Conjectures as to the content of such proposed agreements are based on the aid rendered by Italy during the Spanish conflict, and on preliminary arrangements allegedly made by the Spanish Minister of the Interior, Ramon Sufier, during a recent visit to Rome.

The possible scope of an Italo-Spanish understanding can be seen from the official communiqué issued after conversations between Count Ciano and General Franco, which stated: "Complete solidarity on all points of view and proposals was reached and collaboration will be advanced so that all the objectives of Il Duce and General Franco will be realized."

However, despite the all-inclusive nature of this statement, contentions that a military alliance between Spain and the Axis states is being negotiated is stoutly denied by the Spanish press and by Government spokesmen, one of whom declared in Berlin recently: "Spain would assume no obligation to foreign countries, except in the form of commercial and cultural treaties."

These denials, coupled with the lack of publicity given to Count Ciano's visit in the Italian press are regarded as indications that a formal military alliance is not expected to result at this time. The Axis states, it is believed, will be satisfied with Spanish declarations of neutrality and the unofficial promises of aid in the event of war that have been made by Señor Sufier and others recently.

According to observers, Spanish benevolent neutrality would be as valuable to the Fascist states as active military assistance, because Spanish ports would serve as a source for war supplies coming from neutral countries. In any case, France would have to keep a number of divisions on the Spanish frontier which might be urgently needed at the Maginot line.

Projects for economic agreements which Count Ciano is believed to have discussed are attributed to Italian dissatisfaction with the way Italo-Spanish relations have been working out since the war.

Premier Mussoliini feels that he is being prevented from attaining what he considers to be his just economic reward for the costly military aid given to Insurgent Spain.

Opinion Differs on Reward

On the one hand, many Nationalists claim that Spain has already discharged whatever obligation it had toward Italy when the people revolted and blocked the spread of Communism in Europe. On the other hand, while world attention was centered on the Italian armed intervention in Spain, the Germans were quietly taking over key administrative and industrial positions and had succeeded in directing the benefits of Spanish soil and mineral wealth toward Germany. Rome is said to be very jealous of this German economic penetration.

There is considerable doubt as to precisely what economic arrangements beneficial to Italy have been concluded thus far. Known exports going to Italy have included mercury, some iron ores, and a few shipments of grain following the crop failure in Italy last fall, but compared to the volume of German trade, these exports are exceedingly small.

It is difficult to find a basis for an agreement, because Italian factories cannot supply many of the manufactured articles that Spain needs for reconstruction purposes, and, moreover, both countries compete directly in the world market when it comes to agricultural produce and rayon.

Exploitation of the Spanish mines would be another way by which Italy could gain the desired benefits, but as the mining industry is today largely in the hands of German firms, notably that of Krupp, even this becomes extremely difficult.

French Deny Italian Charges Of Injustices to Nationals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—There has been a temporary lull in Italian clamors for Tunis, Corsica and Savoy. There has even been a moratorium on the repetition of Signor Mussolini's more modest requests, centering around Tunis, Djibouti, and the Suez Canal.

However, the Italian press, which specializes in attacks on France just as the German press, during recent months, has been inclined to concentrate its fire on Great Britain, has found a new grievance in the alleged discriminatory treatment of the Italians, numbering almost one million, who live in France. Specific Italian charges are that Italians have been expelled from France en masse; that a Franco-Italian school agreement has not been applied, that Italian laborers have not been well treated, and that Italians in France are under pressure to become naturalized and to serve in the French Army.

Remain Though Called Home

This Italian press campaign has excited detailed refutations in the French press, evidently inspired by official sources. Perhaps the most crushing French retort is to point to the large number of Italians who remain in France, despite urging from the Italian authorities, to return to their native country. As Lucien Bourgués recently wrote in "Petit Parisien":

"Of the million Italians living in France only a few thousand have responded to the pressing appeal to return which was launched by the authorities at Rome. If the Italians in our midst had been maltreated or unjustly persecuted they would have stormed the trains to the Italian frontier."

As for the other grounds of Italian complaint, the French viewpoint is that there have been no mass expulsions of Italians. Individual Italians have been given notice to leave France, but only where there is some specific objection to their behavior. As regards Italian schools, the only cases in which these have been closed, according to the French semi-official statements, are when they were opened in defiance of French law and of the convention on educational matters which the French and Italian Governments concluded in 1930.

Few French in Italy

As regards the treatment of Italian laborers in France, it is contended here that France has faithfully observed the treaty of 1919, which prescribes reciprocally favorable treatment of the laborers of one country who may be residing in the other. It is believed here that this agreement works out to the benefit of Italy, since there are practically no French workers in Italy, while large numbers of Italians have come to seek their fortune in France.

As for forced naturalization, the French cite statistics to show that there has been no particular increase in the number of naturalized Italians in the years of tension since 1937. Before 1937 no complaints were heard from the Italian side. While the French are perhaps too polite to repeat the blunt conservative American formula about dissatisfied aliens, "If they don't like this country, let them go back where they came from," a prominent French journalist, Pierre Dominique, sums up the French case as follows:

"The Italians have emigrated voluntarily and if they do not like France they need not come and are free to go at any time. But they refuse to go and when M. Gayda (a prominent Italian journalist) summons them they disobey lightheartedly. M. Gaya's campaign is not likely to succeed. I do not know what the Italians in Italy think when they read his articles, since they can read nothing else. But the Italians in France, who are free to read what they please, are mostly our friends—and will remain so."

Duce's Chiefs From Provinces Engage in Athletic Events

ROME, July 18 (AP) — Premier Mussolini's Fascist Party leaders assembled from all over Italy today to jump through flaming hoops and otherwise prove their athletic fitness to serve as examples to Italian youth.

From Party Secretary Achille Starace down to federal secretaries from the remotest provinces, they were ordered to participate in four days of athletic events.

The idea was tried last year to spur the older men to keep physically fit. Now it is an annual affair.

Signor Starace said three party chieftains were out of this year's games because they hurt themselves practicing. Four others were excused because of illness.

Swimming and horseback riding were among the feats required last year. To this list have been added this year pistol and rifle shooting, bicycling, motorcycling, and truck driving.

The party leaders must meet daily at 6:30 a. m. and ride horses to the place of their trial.

The four-day program began today with rifle and pistol shooting and swimming trials. Wednesday the men are to bicycle; Thursday they ride horses, and Friday they do jumping and truck driving.

The swimming tests are 50 meters (about 55 yards) freestyle and 25 meters (27 yards) under water. Also included are under water life-saving exercises and weight-lifting stunts at the bottom of the pool.

For their equestrian tests, the party leaders must take sharp descents and steeplechase jumps.

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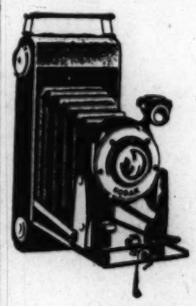
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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Rural Youth at Camp—But It's No Busman's Holiday

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Where Camps for Farm Boys Mean Recreation Together

In Many States These Camps for 'Future Farmers' Bring Vacations and Friendships to Rural Youth

By Margaret Root Zahler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Farm boys going to camp for a vacation may sound like a milkman peddling milk for recreation, or a city boy traveling to another city to see the tall buildings.

Nevertheless, hundreds of our future agriculturists this summer are taking their hands off the plow handle for a week and hurrying off to summer camp. This camp movement for farm boys is growing, especially down through the southern states where the chapters of the Future Farmers of America are stressing the value of summer camping for rural youth.

"But why go to camp?" the Dad of one farm boy said. "You could just as well call over the Johnson boys and the Wiers and the whole lot of you go on down to the creek and have your swim there! Besides it wouldn't cost so much."

"That's all right, Dad," the boy explained, "but you see, at camp, it's different. Everything is organized. And you get acquainted with boys from way down in Medford County, and with boys living over the river, and from other parts of the state. Come with me once and I'll show you."

Recreation Together

The father agreed. He went to camp with his son. Just one day of it was enough. When he saw boys lined up in swim teams and jumping off the springboard to do their water stunts in a huge water carnival, and when he watched them gather around the camp fire at night and sing their songs with a cheer leader who "sure pulled out the tones," he saw what camp meant to the boys. He left his son with a parting remark, "You're right, Bill. From now on, a camping vacation is yours."

Recreation is the main object of these summer camps for rural youth. Though the boys may have plenty of fresh air and plenty of greenery to look at on the farm, these lads are hard workers. The planting, cultivating, and harvesting keeps them occupied in a continuous round, and a "really good time with other boys" is sadly missing. So to take their hands off the plow handle and leave the more or less lonely trips up and down the furrows for a week at summer camp where "play" is the main business means a glorious day for the farm lads.

State camps for farm boys of the Future Farmers of America are now established in Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wyoming. A new one in Georgia opens this summer. Furthermore from a recent survey made by W. C. Higgins, of the University of Nevada, it is found that some northern states are taking up the idea.

In the State Forest

In Wisconsin, the state Future Farmers of America have secured a camp site in the state forest in the extreme northern end of Wisconsin in a wooded and wild area, Mr. Higgins reports. North Dakota is considering district camps because the state is so large. Montana is trying to find a good location. A number of other states are deciding whether to establish a camp or just organize traveling trips to other parts of the state as a recreation program for farm boys.

Down in Arkansas the farm boys have done a full-sized job in clearing land and making Camp Couchdale on Lake Catherine near Hot Springs National Park. The boys found the place a wilderness about five years ago and now have one of the best F. F. A. camps in the country. They worked in chapters coming from different parts of the state and undertaking to do certain pieces of work.

Replaced The Old

The 165 chapters of Future Farmers of America in Arkansas now have the use of 60 acres in addition to the 35 they bought. First, the boys built a road into this wilderness tract, and then set up their crude cabins. Later through the help of WPA and NYA they replaced the old cabins with more pretentious lodges, a mess hall, recreation building, and other camp equipment.

The enormous fireplace in the recreation building stands as a kind of monument to the work the boys have done. The stones in the fireplace were brought in from all parts of the state, some from noted historical spots, from early forts, or other memorable sites. Each stone is marked with the insignia of the chapter which put it there, so that the boys, gathering around the fire in the evening, feel very proud of the work of their own hands. The whole Arkansas camp property, valued at $45,000, is now held in trust for the Arkansas farm boys for purposes of leadership and education, according to Mr. R. B. Smith, state advisor to the Future Farmers of America in this state.

Helping To Build It Up

Once a boy goes to camp and has a hand in helping to build it up, he never forgets. This summer, for instance, boys are trudging to Couchdale with equipment they made themselves. They are bringing chairs, tables, lawn seats, picture frames, and other furnishings made in their own shops at home during the winter.

Down in Georgia, too, the Future Farmer Camp on Lake Jackson has opened to boys this summer. Almost two years ago the Georgia Association of Future Farmers purchased 150 acres of land for the state camp. It is built with the help of the National Youth Administration. Farm boys arriving this summer find cottages all complete, a large dining hall, two large shop buildings where they can do wood and metal work, a swimming pool, and row boats pulled up to the shore.

One hundred acres of hilly and wooded land down near Hardinsburg, Kentucky, invite boys from this state where 250 can be taken care of at one time. The boys sleep in barracks and spend most of their time in recreational activities.

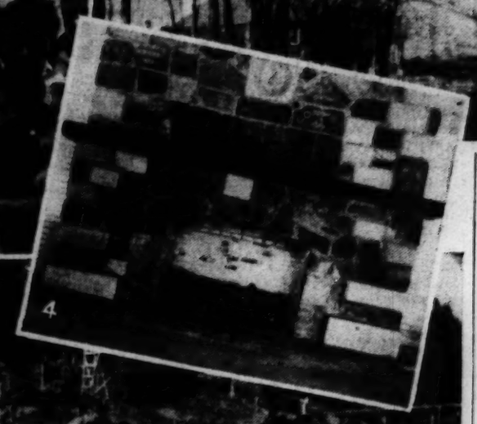
May Bring Food Supplies

"Young Tar Heel Farmer" in North Carolina, can accommodate 360 campers in one period. It invites boys to come at the rate of $2.00 per week when food is brought from home, or $5.00 per week with no food supplies.

And, by the way, some of the thrifty boys in many of the camps do bring along their own provisions. They come into camp with a supply of chickens, potatoes, tomatoes, fresh vegetables and sell them to the kitchen department at wholesale prices thus paying for part of their camp expenses.

"Camptivities" fills the boy's day at these farm summer camps. Water activities, mountain hikes, camp fire programs, athletic games, the night council ring being one of the most popular with the boys. Some of the farm lads get a little instruction in diving, swimming or boating. They play baseball and tennis. Sometimes a treasure hunt absorbs an afternoon.

When one of the camp directors was asked, "How do you plan your work periods for the boys?" he answered, "They don't work here. They have enough of that at home." Another camp director said, "No work is expected of the boys at camp. They get plenty of that at home."



These jolly scenes at Camp Couchdale in Arkansas give you an idea of the fun that farm boys have when they leave their plows for a week's vacation at camp. Hundreds of "Future Farmers" in a number of states are enjoying camp vacations this summer. 1—Waiting for the dinner bell! 2—You'll have to guess what the boys are doing here; these girls are watching the camp carnival from the camp bridge. 3—Peeling logs for a cabin. The Future Farmers of Arkansas, working in chapters, built Camp Couchdale. 4—They are very proud of this fireplace in the recreation building. Each stone bears the insignia of the chapter which put it there. 5—Coaxing the motor!

There Are No 'Ifs' in Success

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Americans love Abraham Lincoln; they are brought up with the memory of this beloved figure. Lest this very familiarity, however, breed at times a certain casualness, it is good to hear from one who travels into the United States from Canada and comes upon the beauty of Lincoln's character with a freshness that reveals new-old truths about the worth of the man.—Chairman.

♪ ♪ ♪

California

Dear Youth Round Tablers:

We all wish to feel that we are successful. Yet how few really know what constitutes true success. I often hear people say: "I would be successful. . . . IF I had had more advantages when I was younger. . . . IF I had more money. . . . IF I had a better education . . . etc." But there are no "ifs" in success. Success is a positive quality. What constitutes success?

After living practically all my life in Canada, I now have the privilege of residing in the United States. Last February I was so impressed in witnessing this great Nation stop its regular activities to pay homage to Abraham Lincoln on the anniversary of his nativity. He was successful! And yet he had no advantage of formal education, no advantage of an abundance of money. He was not what some might call a success. He never amassed a great fortune. His married life could hardly be called a great success. While on this plane, he was never a great public hero, as is evidenced by such facts as the fact that it was General Grant—not Lincoln—who was advertised to attend the Ford's Theater on the night that Lincoln was assassinated.

♪ ♪ ♪

No, Lincoln was not perhaps successful in the way the world too often measures. But in a deeper sense, he was America's most successful statesman. Why? Because he realized and expressed so many of the qualities necessary to express a successful life. He was just a common person—and even though he became President of the United States, he never lost that common touch. He once said: "God must like common people, or He would not have made so many of them." Lincoln was so simple, that one almost thinks of Lincoln and simplicity as synonymous. His famous Gettysburg Address was so simple that it was considered a disappointing failure by those who heard it. Today it ranks among the classics in the beauty of simplicity. It certainly was a successful speech!

♪ ♪ ♪

Dwight C. Sturges, a staff artist of The Christian Science Monitor, has done the finest etching of Lincoln I have even seen. Mr. Sturges calls his etching "Guidance." It pictures Lincoln with his deep-sunk eyes, looking up for guidance. Lincoln knew the part guidance played in a successful life. He once said: "I should be the most presumptuous blockhead upon this footstool, if I for one day thought that I could discharge the duties which have come upon me since I came into this place, without the aid and enlightenment of One who is wiser and stronger than all others." He also said: "All that I am or hope to be, I owe to God."

And with guidance naturally followed a deeper sense of true brotherhood. And Lincoln indeed possessed this sense of brotherhood. He once said: "I have not willingly placed a thorn in any man's bosom."

Lincoln, in his fight for a united nation, had great difficulties to overcome. Yet he was successful, because he allowed positive qualities to be reflected in his life. He possessed a marvelous sense of humor. He was courageous, understanding, gentle, humble, kindly, just, and honest. Such qualities made him successful. And now a whole nation pays him homage.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lincoln knew that to be truly successful, one must be successful in his own heart. On one occasion, he said: "I want to conduct the affairs of the Presidency in such a way that when I lay down my office, if I have no other friends, I can at least be friends with the man inside me."

Lincoln's success was no extraordinary phenomenon. Naturally, we may not all serve as President of the United States, but we may all express success in our daily activities. It is helpful to remember that success is not where we serve—but how we serve. We are successful in proportion as we are a friend to the man inside us. We can be successful now.

Thank you so much for all good that the Youth Round Table is doing.

(Mr.) W. N. C.

♪ ♪ ♪

Thank you, Mr. C., for this helpful summary. Round Tablers, perhaps you will find it a good idea to make a few notes from Mr C.'s "speech," just by way of building for yourselves a check-list or key to success. Don't you think he has given us a lot to think about?

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in pencil, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

One Way Out

By Mary Zirkle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have been watching the story of Janet unfold for several years. My acquaintance with her goes back to the time when she was a baby and the Western Kansas wheat country was booming on the strength of post-war prices and a series of good years.

Her family was prosperous then, and Janet and the five brothers and sisters who followed her seemed destined to receive a college education, if they wished one, and a good start in whatever career they chose. Janet graduated from high school at a younger age than is common and attended a small college in central Kansas for a year.

Always 'Next Year'

Then the depression struck, beating down the price of wheat, and after it came the dust. Janet could not go back to college. For three years she waited, but since she was still almost a child, and since her help was more than welcome at home, this did not seem very disconcerting. "Next year" there would be a crop and she could take up her studies again. The younger children were still in grade school. The family cut down expenses and for the first time in years scraped the floors of its granaries.

But still the dust whirled and sifted. Feed for cattle failed and supplies of livestock dwindled. The lean years ate up the fat years and then went hungry. People began to leave the country. Those who could hang on and who still believed that the land would come back stayed, and Janet's family belonged to these, but debts were mounting and hope of sending her to college again seemed fantastic.

All this I had heard through letters, and had seen during visits to this family. But then, a new report came. Janet was working in town, as a hired girl since that was the only employment to be had. She was earning $3 a week, and was saving her wages for a college fund. It seemed pathetic, but when I saw Janet again I realized that it was not.

Harbors No Self-Pity

Her employer was good to her. "And I've learned how to keep house in town. So many things there are different from country ways. Mrs. Wells is awfully patient with me." This was a part of her education and she was utilizing it without a thought of self-pity.

So she worked and saved enough to pay her fees at the State College nearest her home. The family car was old and feeble, but it had enough left to carry her to the college town, where she and another girl took a housekeeping room and boarded themselves. To pay for her room she cleaned the halls and stairs for her landlady. The school had a small loan fund, and because her record was high she obtained some money from that. After a time she was taken on as a student assistant in the psychology department, since she had chosen to major in that subject.

She showed me snapshots, taken at the College; herself and other students obviously having a good time. She had made her clothes herself, but they might have been bought anywhere, and she wore them with an air. This spring she graduated, with honors, but that is not enough. She intends to acquire a Ph.D. degree—perhaps for teaching, perhaps for work in a Guidance clinic,—and to this end she has obtained a graduate assistantship at a Midwestern State University. She was offered a fellowship at one of the largest Eastern Universities, but to have taken it would have meant going deeper into debt and she has a horror of debt, having seen too much of it in her short lifetime.

Makes Her Own Opportunity

Her letters are full of confidence and high spirits, perhaps because she has been too busy to discover that there is "no opportunity" for modern youth. The plight of the wheat farmers in her community is still desperate and her family is unable to help her, except with praise and encouragement, but she is going to be ready to give the brothers and sisters a lift when they finish high school.

I think of her when I read of the pitiful wanderings of the dust-bowl refugees, and I want to stand up and cheer, because some of them—here is not an isolated case—have gone the other way. Because there are young people left in the world who will go into domestic service at $3 a week and save enough on those wages to become Doctors of Philosophy. They are not refugees, they are conquerors.

Giving Yourself A Head Start

II

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many students wondered why Jean Ordway worked so hard on the school paper. She did her own work and much of other students' work when they neglected to do what they were expected to. Jean's nose for high school news was always working. She was not supposed to be news gatherer either, but she knew the various reporters either did not do their level best or often misjudged worthwhile news items. When the paper was being made up and it was found the news columns did not have enough material, Jean always had some items ready to fill the gaps. She took occasional pictures, too, of school interest. Then when the school paper's photographer said there had been so little of note to get that month, Jean would produce some very worthwhile news pictures.

"I wouldn't work so hard when it isn't your fault if the various ones who are supposed to bring in their stuff fail to get it in," said Blanche Cary to Jean one day. "Just put in the little they hand in and let them see once what kind of paper they would have."

"But you wouldn't let the standard of our paper be lowered just for want of a little more effort on someone s part would you, Blanche?" asked Jean seriously. "Then, too, I am working for two objects. First to make our school paper the best I can under my editorship, and second, to train myself to meet any emergency so that some day when I am a real worker on a big paper I can succeed in my work."

M. C. R.

Business Needs Scholars

Business wants and needs scholars within its ranks. It equally needs scholars outside. I assume that the society of scholars in any nation is the custodian of the present knowledge and past experience of mankind—that to such a group we have a right to look for not only the latest knowledge in science, but the ripest judgments arising from human experience of human problems. Presumably we might look to them for the record of what schemes have been tried in the past and how they have succeeded, for the principles of human behavior under conditions involving risk, responsibility and power and for wise counsel in emergency.

Walter S. Gifford, President, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, at the Commencement exercises of Union College.

Why They Went Back to High School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

Sixteen more grown-ups have taken advantage of the pioneering Adult Education department of the public-school system here to earn high-school diplomas, thus demonstrating that age need be no barrier against individual progress and that public schools are schools for all the public, at least in California's fourth largest city.

In the recent ceremonies for this persevering group, each introduced himself or herself, telling his or her own story of why the diploma was sought. Mrs. Grace Marshall Rabe introduced herself as the wife of a petty officer in the United States Navy. She said her high-school education had been interrupted by an early marriage and subsequent travels.

Clayton Benton, youngest in the class, had found it necessary to go to work; he spent his days in a grocery store and his evenings in school, earning credits just like those in his own age-bracket in the day-time classes.

Before Son Graduated

Mrs. Gladys Cloniger confessed her inspiration to go back to school primarily to obtain her diploma before her own son graduates.

Sigurd Ahlin sought his diploma as a requirement in the field he plans to enter: the teaching of printing. He intends to go on to college.

Leo A. Arbush, for 20 years a Navy yeoman, wanted to "get on," and he received his diploma along with a fellow "service" veteran, Carl J. Buschena, who had been an aviation mechanic and instructor for 15 years in the Marine Corps.

Leonard Barnes specializes in horticulture, and found a diploma necessary to him before continuing his chosen work.

Better Wives And Mothers

Mrs. Virginia Downing was interested in completing her course in order to become a better housewife and mother. Mrs. Grace Mills Milligan also believed she owed it to her two children to improve herself after marriage had interrupted her high-school days.

Everett Gable has specialized in carpentry, but new vistas, opened to him by school, he revealed, now make the prevention field in police work a goal for further study.

Angie Haan is a graduate nurse who had spent two years as a missionary in China, but she found time to complete credits for the sheepskin.

J. M. Hillegoss, president of the class, announced his intention to enroll in a school of optometry; Albert F. Hockney wants to go to college and become an Army officer; Harrison Jacobs believes his diploma will help him do better in the oil company for which he has worked while completing his course; Robert Stephens is going on to college; and J. J. Jones, in the Navy for six years as a machinist's mate, finished his course within sight of his one-time floating home.

Continuing Need

At the exercises, Mrs. Blanche Drown of the Board of Education, reported that in her travels about the United States she has discovered that the Adult Education department here is well known as a leader in its field. Dr. Kenneth E. Oberholtzer, Superintendent of Schools, maintained that this unique class proved that "there is no such thing as finishing education, for continued education is needed for avocational as well as occupational purposes."

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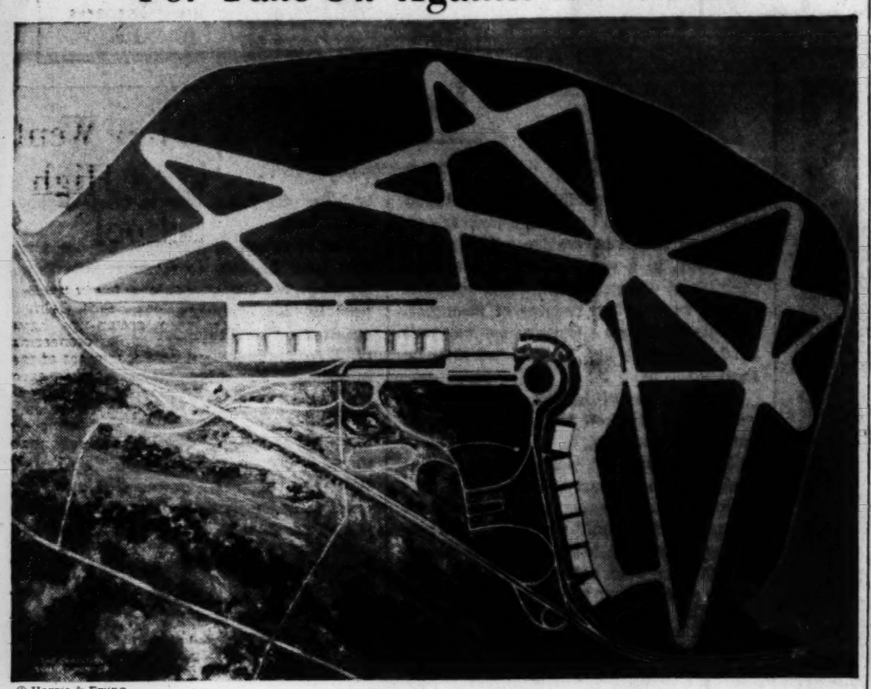

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Gravelly Point Field

Plan of port under construction at Washington, showing disposition of hangars on L-shaped taxiing apron and arrangement of runways heading in different directions.

Washington Starts Work on Airport Program

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington's present airport is hardly a credit to a Nation as interested in the air as the United States. The Washington-Hoover terminal is old, the field is bisected by a highway, and the longest runways are often unavailable when the wind is in the wrong direction. Only recently, when President Roosevelt gave attention to improving the airport, was a new site chosen close at Gravelly Point on the Potomac, opposite East Potomac Park.

Last week, while powerful dredges were sucking up the mud from the bed of the Potomac to make the field, Robert Hinckley, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, visited the White House and gave the President a relief map showing how the field will look when completed. Passengers and visitors will reach the new airport by going southbound along the Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway for a short distance, underpassing the road to the left, and approaching the terminal building, which faces a traffic circle.

The field will have 12 hangars, six on each side of an L-shaped taxiing apron. Short concrete approach paths lead from the apron to four principal runways and to one long runway for light planes.

Land, or Water, Machine?

Nations flying, or contemplating flying, the Atlantic still are not agreed on whether to use flying boats or land planes. The United States and Great Britain seem committed at the moment to flying boats. Germany—which built and flight-tested the flying boats Nordwind and Nordmeer—apparently is preparing to cross the Atlantic by both types of aircraft.

From the same yard that built the liner Europa, Blohm and Voss, of Hamburg, announcement comes of construction of a new land plane by which Germany hopes to inaugurate a direct, 20-hour Lisbon to New York service. A six-motored plane, largest built in Germany since the Do-X, it will weigh over 40 tons, will carry passengers in separate sleeping compartments, and will have a complete kitchen, besides space for mail and freight.

France, in its turn, announces construction of a 66-ton flying boat, half again as large as the Pan American Clipper flying boats.

Over Mountain and Jungle

Three ranges of the Andes Mountains divide the Republic of Colombia into lengthwise strips, making east to west travel difficult there. This geographical circumstance has given an impetus to air travel there, and has made Colombia the third Latin American country with respect to air mileage — 47,901 — (Brazil and Mexico being first and second).

A new air line extending eastward to the broad jungle plain drained by the Orinoco River has brought Colombia's total of air companies up to 17, a National Geographical bulletin says. The lines serve a population only one-

News in Aviation

sixteenth that of the United States. Most Colombians live in the high Andean valleys between 4,000 and 9,000 feet above sea level. Leather exports, gold, platinum and emerald mining produce the principal revenue.

Research in Australia

Early in 1937, the Australian Government invited H. E. Wimperis, prominently connected with aeronautical research in Great Britain, to advise on the inauguration of air research in the Commonwealth. Mr. Wimperis spent six months inspecting Royal Australian Air Force stations, civil airdromes, and engineering and industrial plants.

As a result of his recommendations, work has begun on an engineering research establishment at Fishermen's Bend, near Melbourne, for experimental work in aerodynamics, aircraft and automobile engines, and for the testing and development of aircraft instruments and other equipment, according to Nature magazine. The cost of establishing a research laboratory, which was the principal recommendation of Mr. Wimperis's report to the Australian Parliament, is estimated at £143,000, and the annual cost of its staff when completed is figured in the neighborhood of £12,000 a year.

Society of Friends Builds Good Will for U. S. in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORREON, Coahuila, Mexico—Nineteen members of the American Friends Service Committee Mexican Seminar are learning about peasant life by helping to build an adobe schoolhouse at the Santa Ana del Pilar Ejido near Torreon in the Provinnce of Coahuila, northeastern Mexico. Ray Newton, leader of the Service Seminar, is head of the Peace Section of the American Friends Service Committee with headquarters in Philadelphia, Penn.

The object of the Seminar is to build good will and understanding between the people of the United States and Mexico, to lend physical service in helping to build a Mexican school, to study at first hand Mexico's great social experiment in the Laguna Region where over 45 per cent of the cotton crop is raised and where the co-operative-collective ejido system is being pushed by President Cardenas.

The Laguna Region is the site of the keystone experiment of Mexico's collectivized agricultural program. Of the 600,000 hectares (1,688,000 acres) in this region, two thirds was formerly owned by two individuals.

Went to Aid Peasants

Most of this was expropriated in 1936 and given to 285 ejidos or collective farming societies which contain 31,000 families, who have in the past two years nearly doubled their standard of living, it is claimed. Some peasants formerly lived in caves in a state of virtual slavery. Now the ejidos are building new villages beginning with a schoolhouse for their children. Later the typical adobe houses will be built, and storage houses for machinery, crops and animals.

The students of the Service Seminar have visited many ejidos, some of which have already built all buildings and are successfully living a co-operative life. In these ejidos the elected village head and the government schoolteacher are the two who seem to contribute most, although each member or ejidatario has his part in making all go well.

The chief power in the region is the Banco Nacional de Credito Ejidal, S. A., with a branch office in Torreon. This national bank agency lends money for seed and improvements, undertakes to sell all produce and buy at wholesale rates for the ejidos. Under it, a socialied medical service has been set up, as well as a department to provide agricultural experts and advice.

Plans Were Carefully Made

All plans for the Service Seminar were made by Mr. Newton through the Banco Ejidal and government officials in Mexico City. Trips were made to the ejidos of the Laguna Region to select the site for the summer service project.

When the North American group arrived in Torreon, they were greeted by the Mayor and the Director of Federal Education for Laguna, Prof. José Reyes Pimentel. With official guides a visit was made to the selected ejido, Santa Ana del Pilar, some 20 miles northeast of Torreon. There the peasants had already made over 11,000 adobe bricks. Much stone and sand had been prepared for the mortar foundations. Work began June 29 and the cornerstone was laid July 4, at which time the American Vice-Consul to Torreon, James G. Byington, Ray Newton, ejido representative, and many leading officials were the speakers.

State Listing and Training Of Netherlands Boys Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The Government here is to keep a fatherly eye on all its young men in the future. Social care by the Government of boys up to the age of 21 is the aim of a scheme under which 100,000 boys in the Netherlands are to be registered and each given a "record book."

The idea is to follow each boy from the moment he leaves school until he reaches his majority, and to acquire statistical material relating to juvenile unemployment, and other information considered of importance by social workers among the young, such as their aptitude for special trades.

The plan looks to guidance of boys when they leave school and have to make a living for themselves. Many boys do not register at the labor exchanges, since this is not obligatory, and thus the administration does not know them, and cannot keep track of them.

When the offices for Youth Administration are opened all over the country, boys from 14 to 21, whose names are on the people's register, will be called up. Those who are still studying at high school will be temporarily left out of the scheme, but every boy not attending school will be called up by the bureau. Personal data will be noted in the record book—date of birth, address, occupation, general education at school and special training in trade or handicraft. There is also to be a section in which the employer must state what work the young man has done, with dates of entering and leaving his service. Reasons for leaving are not to be stated.

Registration is to be carried out by 150 branches of the Youth Social Service with aim at the outset of insuring participation in training camps and courses. The leaders hope, furthermore, by direct contact with the boys as soon as they enter employment, to arouse a desire for progressive training.

Fresh Vegetables On 'Bargain' Menu

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Fresh peas, tomatoes, peaches, and cabbage appeared July 17 on the "bargain" menu of Rochester's unemployed, fed by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation's experimental food stamp plan.

Rice and onions also were added to various "surplus" foods relief recipients may buy from regular stores through exchange of blue stamps. The blue stamps are distributed in the ratio of one free for two purchased orange stamps, which may be exchanged for unclassified foods.

The experiment, which also is being conducted in Dayton, Ohio, and Seattle, Wash., seeks to encourage general business and consumption of commodities which are abundant enough to depress regular prices.

Sale of the stamps has sent more than $300,000 into normal business channels here in the last two months.

Oranges and grapefruit were removed from the list of bargain foods simultaneous with the addition of the new commodities. Butter, eggs, corn meal, prunes, dried beans, and flour remain in the surplus classification.

Would Register Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Registration of all aliens and tightening of immigration loopholes, was urged by Dr. John R. Lechner, California American Legion Americanism Director, at a recent meeting here for Americans, held under auspices of numerous veteran groups. The meeting was called by Percy Heron, twenty-second American Legion District Americanism Chairman.

'I'm No Candidate,' Wheeler Declares

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana has written the Editor of the Iowa Legionnaire that "I am not a candidate for the Presidency."

He made the statement in an exchange of correspondence in which Frank Miles of Des Moines, the Editor, told the Senator he did not believe he should be the Democratic presidential nominee

"I have no quarrel with you for being opposed to me for the nomination for President," Senator Wheeler also said in reply.

The exchange grew out of a July 7 paragraph in the Legionnaire which said in part: "Wheeler with his so-called liberalism was one of the idols of the I. W. W.'s during and immediately after the war." It also said that President Wilson refused to reappoint Wheeler Federal District Attorney in Montana after the State Council of Defense branded him an "unpatriotic citizen."

In reply, Mr. Wheeler asserted that he had resigned voluntarily as District Attorney.

California Signs Pact To Help Control Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Gov. Culbert L. Olson (D.) recently signed an interstate compact sponsored by the National Crime Prevention Commission to provide exchange facilities regarding residents of one State who may be on parole from another State. California is the thirty-second State to join.

The compact provides that prisoners whose homes are in California, but who have been sentenced in other States, can be given supervision here when they are released in the State where they had been serving time. Likewise, California can return to other States their own prisoners when they are freed from California jails.

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The Home Forum

Wherein Tribute Is Paid to Beauty

FIRST AND LAST, a good many people have been heard to say they love beauty, abstractly and impersonally, without relation to themselves. I have met only one who really does so with completely unselfish detachment. He is a man who creates jewelry. And that is precisely the right word to describe what he does. In this way I came to hear of him:

* * *

An acquaintance had a diamond ring which had been her mother's engagement ring. She wished to wear it herself, but found it too small and that the setting was not exactly suited to her hand. In some way, she learned of a man who might be willing to use the same stone to make another ring for her. I say "might be willing," because he has to be sought out and literally urged. Often he is not visible to the customer, being shy and preferring to make arrangements through an intermediary. But, once he has been faced by a stranger, he will generally come forward willingly the second time. He can be disconcertingly brusque. He may tell a visitor to take his ring and go away; that it is set quite well enough as it is; that it should by no means be altered; that he could not improve it if he tried. But, on the other hand, often a light will creep into his eyes as proof that he has seen a vision. And, if that happens, one hands him one's treasure in all trustfulness and leaves the premises at once.

That was the way it happened with my friend. The artist saw possibilities, took the old ring and sent the customer off in some bewilderment. Faith, she saw, was required in a case like this. One needs to recognize the artist and quietly wait. In due time—perhaps in rather more than due time—some pencil sketches were submitted. But what do sketches mean to the uninitiated? They seemed quite all right, but did not convey very much. So my friend told the designer to do as he saw fit. And again she went away.

* * *

Almost she forgot the whole affair, she was kept waiting so long; but this circumstance was discounted because she had been told what this artist could accomplish if allowed to take his own time. At last the ring was finished and, when he uncovered it quickly and casually, pretending that a thing like that resulted every day from some man's inspiration, my friend caught her breath. It was exquisite—dainty and graceful and shimmering. He had fashioned it in a combination of gold and platinum; and, though it was always a good diamond, now the stone appeared larger and more splendid.

What could she say to him? What words does one use to describe the impression made by such a lovely thing? She stammered an exclamation and, fiercely, he disregarded her efforts as unworthy. Snatching up a magnifying glass, he remarked with disarming frankness: "Look at it through the glass. Your ring is a museum piece."

* * *

One day, being in the workshop on another errand, my friend referred to the ring; but the man who had made it could not remember it at all. Blankly he regarded her and went on to discuss another task upon which he had embarked. So, when she went there next time, she wore the ring and asked him to clean it for her. As she slipped it off, the artist in him came uppermost.

He reached for it. "Just look at that," he said, glowing in admiration. "Why don't I make things like that every day? Why should I not? It is beautiful. It belongs in a museum. Perhaps one day it will be in a museum as are Cellini's things."

That should have been the crassest arrogance, the most unforgivable conceit. With him it was simple and sincere gratitude for the spectacle of something beautiful. It requires a big person to be so unself-conscious. To him it mattered not that he had made it himself. A few days before, he had not recalled its existence. Now that it was held up before him, he unhesitatingly gave his tribute to loveliness.

* * *

It is scarcely surprising to learn that this artist is no business man. Once it was whispered that the reason why he had taken long over a small task was that he really had no money to buy the few needed materials. He had a shop at one time—a showroom, at least, where if one were fortunate one might track him down. But the rent was more than he could manage; so now he has only one room at the rear of an old building in a street which one is not likely to frequent. It is on the top floor, away in a corner; and, going in, one notes that one half is workshop. The artist is teaching younger men to work as he works. They may easily manifest more business practicality, but will they love sheer beauty in the way their master does?

I myself once saw a brooch which took my fancy, so I questioned him about it. He lifted it out, explained to me that one can no longer find these deeply blue-green tourmalines; explained the planning of the flowing lines of the pin—showed me why I admired it. When pressed, he gave me a price. "I'd let you have it for even less," he went on. "I need what you will pay me." When I went back later, prepared to buy it, he seemed oblivious of the whole matter and said he had sent the pin away on approval. I think he had only a vague idea of where it had gone or when it would return. I might never have got it if I had not persisted.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Chicory

Ah, what a wealth of beauty!
Half the sky come down to earth
While all around you lie
Junk, and a waste of mud, coarse weeds,
Torn paper bags flung by the passer-by
To assault the eye; but you—
You bloom and bloom unconscious of the rest.

Chicory they call you;
But I call you blue of Mary's robe,
Jewel of the meadows,
Pools on the rocks
Left by the bluest tide that ever kissed the shore,
And I praise God for your exceeding grace.

LUCIA C. COULSON

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"FEMME AU PARAPLUIE": *A Painting by Dietz Edzard*

Two Graceful Artists

IT IS PART of Watteau's genius to make one think in terms of the other arts. In discussing Watteau it is impossible not to use musical terms and to speak of the melody, the rhythms, the cadences, the phrases, the harmonies and orchestration of his works. Watteau is perhaps the most musical painter who has ever existed, the one who has most successfully interpreted the magic of sound into terms of form and colour. He is one of the very rare artists who has managed to catch the exact effect of the almost unbearable sweetness of strings, the luminosity and splendour of wind instruments and the shimmer of harps.

Watteau has very often been compared to Mozart, and their names have been bracketed together as the two great poets of the eighteenth century, which indeed they were. But here the resemblance ends. Mozart is one of the supreme artists of all ages, a man who possessed one of the most splendid intellects that has ever been given to any mortal. . . . There are no closed doors for Mozart, there is no feeling of frustration or of thwarted desires. He is of the great race of artists who are able to enter a world of complete and serene detachment. It is impossible to compare Watteau to such a giant. Watteau's art is the perfect flowering of a genius who is strictly limited in his power of expression. It is the art of a man who was only able to find his inspiration in the décor of life amidst a perfectly ordered social existence. . . . His own particular emotional reactions were extremely limited in their range, but within this range he was an exquisite artist and a perfect workman. In this respect he can be compared to Chopin.

Chopin and Watteau are perhaps the two loveliest artists who have ever existed. Within their small world everything is perfection, each detail is polished and beautified, every rhythm is subjected to searching examination until the artist is satisfied that it will make the maximum of effect. These two artists share so many things in common. . . . Both achieved their most perfect results in the same manner. They possessed an astonishing facility in their handling of the most subtle rhythmic line; they both loved to transform the simple idea on which their works are built by the most extreme fantasy of delicate ornamentation and chromatic wash of colour. Both put into their works a tremendous poignancy of feeling. . . . They were both revolutionaries although they did not suspect it, and both had a very great influence on their centuries. They both left nothing that could be developed further by other hands. Each of them was an artist utterly incapable of producing anything even slightly tinged with vulgarity; each was able to produce countless variations of his own artistic formula that was never permitted to grow stale.—GILBERT W. BARKER, in "Antoine Watteau." (London: Duckworth.)

THIS PORTRAIT OF a woman with an umbrella was painted by Dietz Edzard in 1938. Born in Germany in 1893, Dietz Edzard settled in Provence, France, where he has lived since 1927.

There is something peculiarly French in the quality of his portraits. In certain respects, the artist carries on the mood and emphasis of his Impressionistic forebears. There is something carefree and elegant in the attitude, a delicate and exotic texture. The paint is applied with the little strokes which were the choice of Frenchmen who declared that they could achieve more authentic naturalism by dividing color and applying it to the canvas in small touches. The Impressionists were not troubled by the comparative flatness of surface, for to them firm contours and concrete forms were a result of rationalization rather than faithful recording of the visible model.

Dietz Edzard has a light touch, a fanciful delicacy which draws us to his pictures. Sometimes they seem even more Parisian in quality than the work of Frenchmen.

D. A.

A Mellow Place

MR. BOYTHORN, trotting forward on his comely gray horse, dismounted at his own door, and stood ready, with extended arm and uncovered head, to welcome us when we arrived.

He lived in a pretty house, formerly the Parsonage-house, with a lawn in front, a bright flower-garden at the side, and a well-stocked orchard and kitchen-garden in the rear, enclosed with a venerable wall that had of itself a ripened ruddy look. But, indeed, everything about the place wore an aspect of maturity and abundance. The old lime-tree walk was like green cloisters, the very shadows of the cherry-trees and apple-trees were heavy with fruit, the goose-berry bushes were so laden that their branches arched and rested on the earth, the strawberries and raspberries grew in like profusion, and the peaches basked by the hundred on the wall. Tumbled about among the spread nets and the glass frames, sparkling and winking in the sun, there were such heaps of drooping pods, and marrows, and cucumbers, that every foot of ground appeared a vegetable treasury, while the smell of sweet herbs and all kinds of wholesome growth (to say nothing of the neighboring meadows where the hay was carrying) made the whole air a great nosegay. Such stillness and composure reigned within the orderly precincts of the old red wall, that even the feathers, hung in garlands to scare the birds, hardly stirred; and the wall had such a ripening influence that where, here and there high up, a disused nail and scrap of list still clung to it, it was easier to fancy that they had mellowed with the changing seasons, than that they had rusted. —From "Bleak House," by CHARLES DICKENS.

The Old and the New in Lima

AFTER LUNCHEON, with no set purpose but merely to get a general impression of the city (Lima, Peru), Norbourne drove about for a couple of hours. Mason was quite right about the confusion: the essence of Lima is hard to catch.

It is a medley of contrasts and surprises. It reminded Norbourne not merely of different cities and countries, but different continents. The sun-baked mud walls that bordered the road between the modern seaport of Callao and the capital called to mind Biskra and date orchards of Algeria. The cotton fields irrigated with melted Andean snow might have been those of Alabama. The suburbs, where most of the American and English colony and the newly married generation of well-to-do Limeños live in bungalows and villas of mauve, green, azure, and cream, with flowering trees and fenceless lawns, recalled both Southern California and the Riviera.

An ancient grove of gnarled olive trees planted in 1560 might have been an Italian landscape near Sorrento. Plazas, churches, and convents, with tiled gardens breathing old Spain from every stone, were within sight of modernistic ferro-concrete apartment houses in the process of construction.

Bake shops and flower shops were presided over by the Japanese. Before the forty-two cinemas of Lima were placarded the faces and figures of ubiquitous Hollywood stars. And while Norbourne was watching from the road a few minutes of a chukker on the polo grounds of the most luxurious country club on the continent, a new V-8 Ford passed with three Chunchos, savages from the trans-Andean region, in the back seat, their faces streaked tribally with blood-red paint, their heads adorned with bandeaux of parrot feathers. By their expression they seemed quite taken with the odd amenities of civilization. — From "South by Thunderbird," by HUDSON STRODE. (New York: Random House.)

In a Field

The blue above me is as old
As summer heat or winter cold.

The pasture stones are old also,
Monuments to ancient snow.

The yellow butterfly has come,
Year on year, up all their sum.

A little wind disturbs the grass.
I hear a thousand ages pass.

ELIZABETH BOHM

Loyalty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LOYALTY IS AN admirable human trait; and to be called a loyal husband, a loyal friend, or a loyal citizen is considered high praise. But today, in a world where different organizations, different political and economic groups, as well as a variety of ideologies, compete for human allegiance, we may well ponder to whom and to what we shall be loyal.

In the name of loyalty, many persons waste time and effort. They excuse their indulgence in gambling, in intoxicating liquor, in tobacco, and other vices, by citing an alleged need to be loyal to friends and companions, to social usage, and to certain social groups. In the name of loyalty, men are not only prompted to honor various human concepts, but they are also urged to cheat and hate, and even to murder their fellow men. The resultant fruit of such erroneous loyalties is suffering.

Without doubt, men owe loyalty and obedience to righteous law, and at all times should "render . . . unto Caesar the things which be Caesar's" (Luke 20:25). But it is erroneous to speak of subservience to the behests of sensuality, to greed and injustice, as allied to loyalty. One definition of "loyalty" is "true to plighted faith and duty;" another, "bearing true allegiance to constituted authority."

When Jesus was asked what was the great commandment in the law, he answered (Matthew 22:37), "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind;" and (22:39), "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." Thus the great Teacher linked loyalty to God, to Love, with true loyalty—love—to our fellow men. He taught men how to be faithful to the divine qualities of compassion, purity, meekness, truthfulness; how to be obedient to the law of divine Love, and thus to love all mankind.

Mary Baker Eddy, the author of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," was a noble exponent of true loyalty. She spent many years of consecrated effort after her discovery of the Principle of Christ-healing in making it available to humanity. Referring to the life and teachings of Jesus she writes (Science and Health, p. 4), "Outward worship is not of itself sufficient to express loyal and heartfelt gratitude, since he has said: 'If ye love me, keep my commandments.'" Mrs. Eddy's whole life was an expression of such gratitude; and her writings have awakened thousands to the joyful, grateful, loyal keeping of the commandments of Jesus the Christ. Students of Christian Science are loyal to the teachings of the Master; and this enables them to be loyal to Mrs. Eddy's admonition (ibid., p. 183): "Divine Mind rightly demands man's entire obedience, affection, and strength. No reservation is made for any lesser loyalty." As we endeavor to be obedient to divine Mind, we come to understand the supremacy of spiritual law; we learn that loyalty to the eternal law of Mind, of Love, brings release from the penalties imposed by false material law, and bestows the ability to meet all just obligations.

The teachings of Christian Science free men from bondage to mistaken and false loyalties. No longer should a fair word be used to hide connivance with injustice or enslavement to false appetites. On page 180 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy writes: "In our struggles with sin and sinners, when we drop compliance with their desires, insist on what we know is right, and act accordingly, the disguised or the self-satisfied mind, not ready to be uplifted, rebels, misconstrues our best motives, and calls them unkind. But this is the cross. Take it up,—it wins the crown; and in the spirit of our great Exemplar pray: 'Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do.'"

As we replace sinful compliance to the dictates of mortal mind with loyalty to Truth and Love, the words of Shakespeare take on a significance not fully realized by the poet:

"To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

For Christian Science teaches that man's true self is spiritual, the perfect image or idea of his creator, divine Mind, and that as we are loyal to this true selfhood, we are loyal to all that is perfect and eternal.

Moreover, in being loyal to Mind, to Truth and Love, men become loyal to every human law that is good, that is based on the two great commandments of the Mosaic law. Seeking to know and to do the will of God, which is wholly wise, loving, and just, renders available to each the wisdom and strength to meet all human needs and conditions. Loyalty to God, the Life and Principle of man, is an inherent and imperishable condition of the real man's being; and when such loyalty is manifested in human affairs, peace, plenty, and harmony will eventuate for all mankind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Item for Collectors

THE FINEST luster-ware was made in Italy and Spain in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but little of it is to be found in this country outside of the museums, and it does not concern us in the present connection. It was an English product that our forefathers used, and though inferior to the earlier ware in many ways, it is interesting, and practically the only kind collected today. After passing through a crude stage in its development in England, luster-ware came into fashion here a hundred years ago as "best china," following and rivaling Lowestoft in that capacity. So it is not to be disregarded by the student and collector of early American household furnishings and tableware.—From "The Lure of the Antique," by WALTER A. DYER. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

La Loyauté

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA LOYAUTÉ ou la fidélité est une admirable caractéristique humaine: dire qu'un époux, un ami, un citoyen sont fidèles et loyaux, c'est leur décerner un bel éloge. Mais dans le monde d'aujourd'hui, diverses organisations, maints groupements économiques ou politiques, des idéologies variées, se disputent l'hommage des humains; et nous pouvons bien nous demander à qui et à quoi nous devons être fidèles.

Sous prétexte de fidélité, maintes personnes gaspillent leur temps et leurs peines. Elles s'adonnent au jeu, à la boisson, au tabac ou à d'autres vices, et s'en excusent en disant qu'elles doivent se solidariser avec leurs amis ou leurs connaissances, être fidèles aux usages du monde ou à tel groupe social. On invoque la fidélité pour que les hommes honorent tel ou tel concept humain; pis encore, on les engage parfois à tromper, à haïr ou même à tuer leurs semblables. Une fidélité aussi mal comprise produit la souffrance.

Sans doute, les hommes doivent être obéissants et loyaux envers les lois justes; ils doivent en tout temps rendre "à César ce qui est à César" (Luc 20:25). Mais la soumission aux ordres de la sensualité, à la rapacité, à l'injustice, n'a rien de commun avec la loyauté. Ce dernier terme a notamment la définition suivante: "Fidélité à tenir sa parole, à faire honneur à ses engagements;" il s'apparente au loyalisme, que le dictionnaire nous dit être "l'obéissance fidèle au gouvernement établi."

Lorsqu'on lui demanda quel était dans la loi le grand commandement, Jésus répondit (Matthieu 22:37): "Tu aimeras le Seigneur, ton Dieu, de tout ton cœur, de toute ton âme, et de toute ta pensée;" et (22:39): "Tu aimeras ton prochain comme toi-même." Ainsi le grand Maître associait la fidélité envers Dieu, l'Amour, avec la véritable fidélité ou l'amour envers nos semblables. Il montrait qu'on peut être fidèle aux qualités divines — compassion, pureté, douceur, véracité; il enseignait l'obéissance à la loi de l'Amour divin, qui permet d'aimer tous les hommes.

Mary Baker Eddy, l'auteur du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)* donna noblement l'exemple de la vraie loyauté. Lorsqu'elle eut découvert le Principe de la guérison par Christ, elle voulut le rendre accessible au genre humain; et pendant de longues années elle consacra tous ses efforts à cette tâche. Faisant allusion à la vie et aux enseignements de Jésus, elle écrivit (*Science et Santé*, p. 4): "Le culte extérieur ne suffit pas en soi à exprimer la reconnaissance loyale venant du cœur, puisqu'il a dit: 'Si vous m'aimez, gardez mes commandements.'" Ce genre de reconnaissance s'exprima dans toute la carrière de Mrs. Eddy; et ses ouvrages ont éveillé d'innombrables disciples à l'obéissance joyeuse, reconnaissante et loyale envers les commandements de Jésus le Christ. Parce qu'ils sont fidèles aux instructions du Maître, les Scientistes Chrétiens peuvent suivre loyalement cette exhortation de Mrs. Eddy (ibid., p. 183): "L'Entendement divin exige à juste titre de l'homme toute son obéissance, son affection et sa force. Aucune restriction n'est faite en faveur d'une fidélité moindre." A mesure que nous nous efforçons d'obéir à l'Entendement divin, nous parvenons à comprendre la suprématie de la loi spirituelle; nous apprenons que la fidélité à l'éternelle loi de l'Entendement, de l'Amour, nous affranchit des peines qu'impose la fausse loi matérielle et nous permet de faire face à toutes les obligations légitimes.

Les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne libèrent les hommes qu'asservissait un fallacieux concept de la fidélité. Ce beau terme et son synonyme, la loyauté, ne devraient plus servir de masque à la connivence coupable ou à l'assujettissement aux faux appétits. A la page 180 de *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Dans nos luttes contre le péché ou les pécheurs, quand nous cessons de nous plier à leurs désirs, que nous insistons sur ce que nous savons être juste et que nous agissons en conséquence, l'entendement peu sincère ou trop content de soi, et qui n'est pas prêt à être élevé, se rebelle, interprète à contre-sens nos meilleurs mobiles et dit qu'ils sont cruels. Mais c'est la croix. Chargez-vous-en, — elle gagne la couronne; et priez, comme le fit notre grand Modèle: 'Père, pardonne-leur; car ils ne savent ce qu'ils font.'"

Remplaçons la coupable complaisance aux ordres de l'entendement mortel par la fidélité envers la Vérité et l'Amour; quand nous agirons ainsi, ces paroles de Shakespeare prendront une signification que le poète lui-même n'avait pas complètement saisie:

"Reste loyal envers toi-même;
Dans ce cas, aussi sûr que la nuit suit le jour,
Tu ne pourras être infidèle à ton prochain."

Car la Science Chrétienne enseigne ceci: le vrai moi de l'homme est spirituel, c'est l'image ou l'idée parfaite de son créateur, l'Entendement divin; et quand nous sommes fidèles à cette individualité véritable, nous le sommes également envers tout ce qui est parfait ou éternel.

De plus, s'ils sont fidèles à l'Entendement, à la Vérité, à l'Amour, les hommes le deviennent aussi à l'égard de toutes les lois humaines qui sont bonnes, qui se fondent sur les deux grands commandements de la loi mosaïque. Chercher à connaître et à faire la volonté de Dieu, laquelle est entièrement sage, bienveillante et juste, met à notre portée la sagesse et la force qui parent à tous les besoins et suffisent dans toutes les situations. La fidélité envers Dieu, la Vie et le Principe de l'homme, est une condition impérissable, inhérente à l'être de l'homme réel; et lorsque cette fidélité se manifestera dans les affaires humaines, la paix, l'abondance et l'harmonie deviendront le partage de toute l'humanité.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à la Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1939

When 'Civil Liberty' Takes to the High Seas

'Dollar Democracy' and 'Star of Dyers Union' also among craft on the Charles River Basin.

By Roland Sawyer
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Joseph Lee, Jr., has a reputation for doing the unusual. This time it is the names on his boats in the Charles River Basin. For some weeks members of the Union Boat Club and those who frequent that part of the Esplanade have sought an explanation.

Why, they ask, should sailboats be named "Champion of Labor's Non Partisan League," "Better Business" or "Social Justice"?

For what reason would one christen a boat "Spirit of International Ladies Garment Workers Union," "Civil Liberty," "Dollar Democracy," or "Star of the Cleansers and Dyers Union"?

If Mr. Lee prefers a "liberal fleet" for his Community Boat Club, why are some other boats named "Henry L. Shattuck," "Christian A. Herter," or "Gov. Charles F. Hurley"?

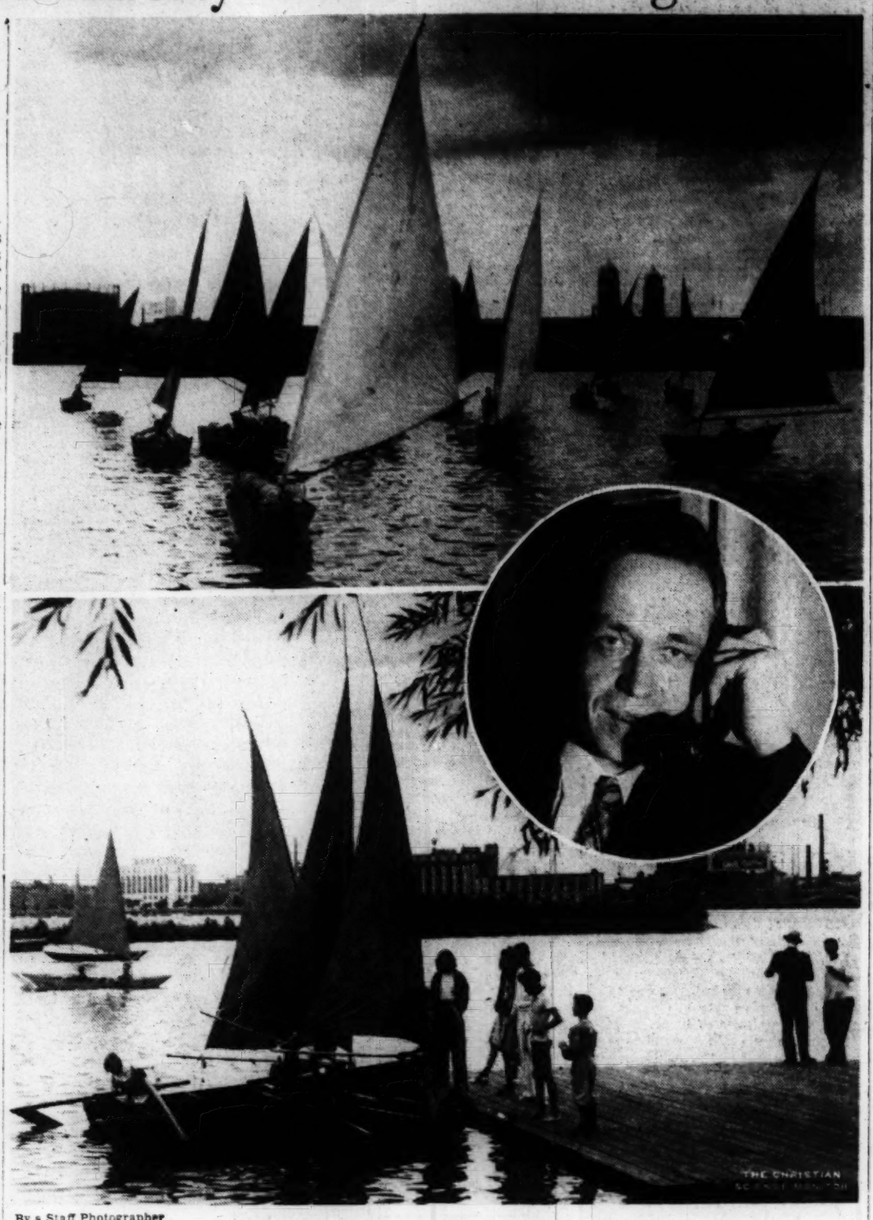
Mr. Lee cleared up the confusion today. He is not initiating a movement to abolish the custom of giving sailboats feminine names. He is not espousing liberalism by marine advertising. He is simply naming his boats, he said, for those individuals and groups who have made it possible for the youth of Boston to go sailing in summertime.

Mr. Lee's Community Boat Club, established in 1937, provides 20 sailboats on the Charles River Basin for anyone—but particularly the young—who may wish to go sailing. There is no charge. All one has to do is pass a swimming test and he may take out a boat. About 250 youngsters—mostly boys—joined the club last year; this summer nearly 400 are expected.

The idea for this club came to Mr. Lee about three years ago and he quickly rallied support from the ranks of various youth groups. The first summer the club was started with only a few boats. These—called the dare-devil class—were designed by Mr. Lee and built by the boys, under direction. This type of craft is particularly serviceable for young boys, being light and easy to handle. For the past two winters the fleet has been enlarged, the boats being built in various settlement houses and in a shop on Hanover Street obtained by Mr. Lee.

Funds for the boats have been provided by various groups and individuals—for whom the boats are named. The "Star of the Cleansers and Dyers Union," to wit, was so named because this labor union dyed the sails of the fleet at no charge. The "Henry Parkman, Jr." and the "Gov. Charles F. Hurley" were named for these public leaders who assisted in convincing the Metropolitan District Commission that the fleet should be moored on the M. D. C. dock at the Union Boat Club.

Other public spirited individuals have come forward with donations to Mr. Lee's enterprise but have remained anonymous. But some members of the Union Boat Club are reported to be still wondering what "Social Justice" and the "Townsend Plan" have contributed to have boats christened in their honor.



By a Staff Photographer

Community Boat Club Craft Under Sail

Established on Charles River Basin in 1937 by Joseph Lee, Jr., (inset) the club furnishes boats for youth of Boston to enjoy summertime sailing

Rail Service Hearing Listed for July 24

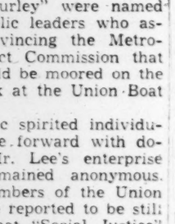
Public officials and members of the Legislature residing in Southeastern Massachusetts were invited today by Edward A. Pecce, Assistant Attorney General, to attend a public hearing at the State House next Monday on the proposed curtailment of railroad service in their areas.

Expressing a hope that such officials would attend and "co-operate in devising a plan by which the present service may be retained," Mr. Pecce sent them notices that the hearing has been called for 11 a. m. in Room 370. The Attorney General's Department is opposing the plan of the trustees of the New Haven Railroad to economize by dropping their passenger service along the South Shore and on Cape Cod.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair this afternoon, followed by increasing cloudiness; showers late tonight and Wednesday; slight temperature change; gentle to moderate variable winds becoming northerly Wednesday.



Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Showers tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy, followed by showers late tonight or Wednesday in extreme south portions; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Generally fair tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy with showers in extreme southwest portion; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds becoming moderate northerly winds; overcast weather tonight and Wednesday with showers except near Eastport.

For Central New England on Thursday: Generally unsettled weather with considerable humidity, possibly showers and mild temperature.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	74	Minneapolis	60	62
Bermuda	77	80	New Orleans	82	96
Chicago	64	73	New York	72	80
Denver	59	90	Norfolk	74	82
Helena	53	78	Philadelphia	70	82
Kansas City	83		St. Louis	81	92
Los Angeles	62	79	San Francisco	52	66
Miami	78	86	Washington	70	83

A—7:30 a. m., E.D.S.T. July 18.
B—Maximum, July 17.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:08 p. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Wednesday, 1:25 a. m.; height 11.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:47 p. m.

New Deal Seen As Arouser Of Public Thought

Social Progress Group hears of significant features of the laws passed by Congress.

By Donald O. J. Messenger
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 18—Paving the way for progress, fundamental doubts as to things always taken for granted have developed during the seven years of New Deal legislation, Prof. J. M. McDaniel of Dartmouth College told members of the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College, in a lecture this morning. Perhaps, he declared, this stirring of public thought to reconsider fundamental positions has been the most valuable accomplishment of this legislation.

Emerging from this ferment of thought, Professor McDaniel stated, are such important things as the general recognition that the agricultural problem cannot be sloved by requiring farmers to sell in a world market and to buy in a highly protected domestic market. Recognition—as a result of consideration of social security legislation—that there is a social responsibility for the care of the unemployed, aged, sick, and the young, is another very valuable accomplishment, he said.

Significant Features

Beginning with the National Recovery Administration and proceeding to monetary devaluation Professor McDaniel touched briefly, but effectively, on the most significant features of each major section of New Deal legislation.

The NRA, he declared, "didn't spring full grown from academic halls—it came from the United States Chamber of Commerce, in its main idea. It gave legal expression to the desires of organized business." It marked, he pointed out, a reversal of the long trend of legislation against monopolies and combinations and permitted the setting of standards and prices in whole industries.

The experiment showed, Professor McDaniel declared, that planning, without proper representation of organized consumers, is apt to result in living costs and wages rising together "as in the case of two people walking up an escalator—who never reach the same step." Any future economic planning, he added, must evidently be based on the principle of expansion instead of contraction of production.

At present, Professor McDaniel continued, indications—including the calling to Washington of Professor Thurman Arnold of Yale, author of "Folklore of Capitalism"—point to return to the anti-monopoly viewpoint in Administration circles.

Temporary Value

Turning to the AAA, Professor McDaniel stated that this legislation proved its value as a temporary measure, since not only relief for farmers but for banks and insurance companies holding their mortgages, was brought about—but he doubted its permanent value. In place of crop reduction in individual farms he favored withdrawal of the least productive lands from cultivation and full use of the better lands, in the interests of efficient production and saved labor.

Dr. John Stewart Burgess of Temple University, Philadelphia, conducting the first of three round tables on the refugee problem, proposed that the Government "permit unused quotas of past years to be used up"—as a possible way to find homes for the harassed refugees from Germany.

Francis Goodell, Special Industrial Adviser for the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor, in another round-table group, reported that labor groups are beginning to develop constructive functions to contribute to the conduct of industry on a high level, in addition to exercising the functions of protecting their members' immediate interests.

De Luxe Accommodations

By a Staff Photographer

Easing the Kibitzer's Lot

Sidewalk kibitzers and the grandstand at the excavation for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company's building at Boylston and Clarendon Streets. Upper: The right and wrong in kibitzing stance. The three men at the left show perfect technique. Middle: John S. Richardson, "dean" of sidewalk superintendents on this particular job, inside the grandstand. Lower: Early kibitzers try to crash the gate.

Kibitzing Goes 'High Hat' With Excavation Grandstands

By E. Bigelow Thompson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Excavation kibitzers, sometimes called "sidewalk superintendents," are now offered de luxe accommodations for a $2,500,000 show.

A grandstand—nothing less than a grandstand—with two tiers of benches, screening, and a cool green and white awning roof to break the sun glare, awaits their leisurely patronage at the big hole from which will rise the new home of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company on Boylston Street.

This is Boston's first streamlined setup for that great army which cannot resist looking into any construction job, watching somebody else work. Actually, thus far very little has been done for their convenience and comfort. Contractors as a rule simply put up a forbidding fence, even going so far as to select planks without a single knothole.

Rights of Kibitzers

David W. Tibbott, Director of Advertising for the New England Mutual, had another slant. He decided kibitzers had some rights. Therefore, the grandstand. But service will not stop there.

"There will be a doorman on the gate when the place is officially opened in a day or so," he said, "and there will be plenty of printed matter to explain what is going on. The seats are not plush covered but they are comfortable. The awning will keep off the hot sun. And the guests will enjoy an uninterrupted view of the most fascinating hole dug in Boston in many a day."

Two carpenters had a difficult time today pursuing their trade because of the inrush of uninvited guests. Periodically they had to request all the company—the two benches hold about 24 people without crowding—to get out so they could finish up the job. But it was like sweeping back the waves of the sea, for the word had gone around that hanging on the fence, looking on, was a thing of the past.

Experts on Kibitzing

Several experts on kibitzing were on hand bright and early this morning. Dean of this particular excavation is John S. Richardson of 90 Chandler Street, who has been following developments on the lot daily for the past three months. The only break in his record, he said today, was when the construction company erected a high peekless fence. But that interfered only temporarily. By standing over on Newbury Street where the mud trucks come up a ramp he could keep posted on how the job was coming along.

"It kind of takes up time," he explained, when asked about his use of leisure time. "And it's kind of modern"—with a wave toward the huge pile driver that smacks 70-foot steel girders down into the ground.

In fact, there's probably little about sidewalk superintending Mr.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Witnesses Say Storm Prices Not Widely Up

Callahan defense hears own men testify they knew of no general increase in costs.

Three of four witnesses placed on the stand today by John L. Murphy, attorney, who is defending William F. Callahan, Massachusetts Public Works Commissioner, against removal charges, gave testimony which partially backfired against Mr. Callahan.

Instead of aiding the defense, as Mr. Murphy had hoped, much of the testimony of these witnesses, all executives of big utility firms, gave support to the view of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who is seeking the Commissioner's removal.

The hearing, with the Governor presiding, was given over to the Commissioner's defense against the second of 14 charges brought by the Governor—that of "squandering public funds" in hurricane and flood repair work on the Jacobs' Ladder and Mohawk Trail highway routes.

Sought to Back Callahan

Mr. Murphy sought to show by testimony of the utility officers that costs of restoration work had increased sharply after the hurricane for the private firms as well as for the State, that the need for speed and winter weather and the heavy demand had led all contractors to boost their prices. In other words, it was a seller's and not a buyer's market.

This was the view taken by Mr. Callahan when he took the stand late yesterday in defense of the admittedly high cost of work on Western Massachusetts highways.

It came as something of a surprise, therefore, when Sumner R. Keyes, purchasing agent of the Boston Edison Company, told Mr. Murphy from the stand that prices had not risen for his firm after the storm.

"One of the gratifying things about the situation was that our relation with our suppliers was such that they did not take advantage of our condition," said Mr. Keyes.

On the other hand, George A. Manson, chief engineer of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, which sustained a loss of $5,400,000 in the flood and hurricane, testified that his firm was interested primarily in speedy restoration of service, and that wherever speed and economy conflicted, economy was put aside.

Two other executives agreed, in part, that the emergency raised costs for their firms, but denied in several particulars that this rule was applicable, despite the persistent questioning of Mr. Murphy. They were John G. Daly, general plant manager of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, and George S. Hewins, construction manager of the New England Power Company.

Labor Costs

Mr. Hewins said at his plant No. 4 at Shelburne Falls, near the Mohawk Trail, his concern experienced no rise in cost of materials, but did find an increase in cost of equipment and of labor. The latter was due to the necessity for working men overtime, he explained.

Mr. Daly said that prices paid by his firm for tree removal were "similar" to those used before the hurricane, but that labor costs in other phases of the work were higher.

"You were not subjected to profiteering?" asked Mr. Murphy. "Oh, no!" was the reply.

In questioning Mr. Manson, Mr. Murphy indicated that another argument in the defense would be that "human mistakes" were inevitable in the haste and confusion that followed the Sept. 21 storm.

"Wouldn't it be natural and human, in the hurry and press of restoration, that some mistakes might be made?" he asked. "There's no doubt of that," the witness replied.

This afternoon, Mr. Callahan again took the stand. He testified that his Department commenced its work on the Mohawk Trail with "only rough plans" and that this explained the necessity for frequent "over-runs" or extension of work beyond original estimates of the contractors.

N. H. Arts and Crafts On Exhibit in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—This year's annual fair of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts will be held at Durham, N. H., in Field House, University of New Hampshire, from Aug. 7 to 12. Handmade furniture, metal ware, rugs, jewelry, linens, wood carving, knitted goods and other products of the craftsmen under League direction throughout the State, will be on sale.

New Deal Called An Authoritarian State by Myers

HANOVER, N. H., July 18 (AP)—Two professors from large Eastern colleges made direct attacks upon the New Deal today, with one declaring that some of President Roosevelt's policies mean "dictatorship in the authoritative, European sense."

Dr. William Starr Myers, Professor of Politics at Princeton, in a prepared address opening a three-day conference at Dartmouth College, promoted by the Braman Fund Committee for the Defense of the Constitution, applied the "dictatorship" term in saying Mr. Roosevelt held "it is for the President to make the policies, and for Congress to find the methods to carry out his will."

"The T. V. A. plan is pure socialism," he added. "Our present system of taxation and 'relief' is communistic in part. The New Deal attitude toward business is fascist."

Walter E. Spahr, Professor of Economics at New York University, contended in another prepared address that representative government in this country in the last seven years had become "mere nose counting."

"It is my considered opinion," he added, "that since 1932 no one procedure has been more characteristic than the nose counting of pressure groups and the dangling before them of promises and programs designed to catch their votes.

"This procedure is euphemistically called popular government, government for the forgotten man, a New Deal! It is nothing more than vote counting, a getting of laymen's answers to intricate questions, a government by and for pressure groups in an effort to keep the politicians in power, a repudiation of the basic principles of good representative government, a new day for demagoguery, a government by politicians who rule in the name of the masses while they cheat them."

He contended the answer was to turn out all the office holders "who subscribe to the current characteristic doctrines of government."

Faulty Auto Equipment Target in State Drive

As the result of a reported increase in defective automobile equipment on highways throughout the State, inspectors of the Registry of Motor Vehicles today opened a drive against faulty brakes and other improper equipment, according to R. L. Devine, Supervisor of Equipment of the Registry.

Particular emphasis will be placed on the check up of commercial vehicles, Mr. Devine stated.

Bay State Visitors; New Motorist Law

Out-of-State motorists visiting Massachusetts for more than 30 days no longer are obliged to obtain non-resident permits to operate their automobiles, Thomas J. Powers, Acting Chief Clerk of the Registry of Motor Vehicles, announced today.

Under the new law non-resident motorists must have a policy or other evidence of insurance coverage in their possession at the expiration of 30 days. Last year 18,000 non-resident permits were issued by the Registry.

N. H.'s Tobacco Tax Expected to Reach State High Court

CONCORD, N. H., July 18 (AP)—New Hampshire's new tobacco products tax was on its way to the State Supreme Court today, by way of Merrimack County Superior Court, for testing of its constitutionality.

A petition asking for a court opinion on the Act passed by the last Legislature named John Havens, proprietor of a local tobacco shop, as the plaintiff. He complained both as a retail seller of tobacco products and also as a consumer. The State will file its answer on Aug. 7, with the prospect the case will be sent at once, by agreement, to the Supreme Court.

Squalus Resting On Sea Bottom Diver Reports

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 18 (AP)—The disabled submarine Squalus was found to be resting on the bottom on an almost even keel today when a diver made the first descent since the undersea craft tore away from its lifting pontoons last Thursday.

The diver reported the submarine had only a slight list to port. A tangle of lines about the Squalus' deck prevented his making a complete inspection.

Divers had been asking permission to descend to the Squalus ever since the effort to raise the craft failed, but until today, after some of the tangled lines and hoses had been cleared away, superior officers considered a descent too hazardous.

Rushing preparatory work on the second attempt to lift the $4,000,000 craft and its 26 victims, divers yesterday made 13 trips to pontoon No. 7—the one attached to the stern of the sunken vessel—and expect to work on the other two pontoons still under water as soon as No. 7 is brought up for repairs.

No. 7, about 95 feet below the surface, hung evenly in the water and experts theorized that might mean that the Squalus was lying on an even keel and did not twist in her second disastrous plunge last Thursday. That will not be known definitely, of course, until undersea workers get below to view the sunken craft.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The Hardys Ride High," with Mickey Rooney and the Hardy Family. 3:30, 6:36, 9:36. Also Tony Martin, Gloria Stuart, Slim Summerville in "Winner Take All." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Man About Town," with Jack Benny, Rochester, Dorothy Lamour. Fenway: 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also Gail Patrick in "Grand Jury Secrets." Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Normandie—
"Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon. Also "Ice Follies," with Joan Crawford and James Stewart.

University—
Mickey Rooney and the Hardy Family cast in "The Hardys Ride High." 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Mr. Moto on Danger Island," featuring Peter Lorre. 2, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: Charles Laughton in "Mutiny on the Bounty." Also "My American Wife," with Francis Lederer.

Coolidge Corner—
"Boy Friend," featuring Jane Withers. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also Henry Fonda in "Young Mr. Lincoln." 3:15, 6:25, 9:40.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time, Exposing Foreign Spies in America, Strauss music, cartoons, Comedies, newsreels.

Tremont—
"Carefree," starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Also Rosalind Russell and Robert Donat in "The Citadel." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
Bing Crosby and Joan Blondell in "East Side of Heaven." 1, 4:40, 8:20. Also "Young Mr. Lincoln," featuring Henry Fonda. 2:50, 6:30, 10:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Clouds Over Europe," starring Laurence Olivier and Valerie Hobson. 10:05, a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05. Also Sigrid Gurie in "Forgotten Woman." 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Trans-Lux—
"The 39 Steps," featuring Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll. Also "A Visit to the New York Fair" and newsreel digest.

Radio—Page 10

R K O Boston—
Tyrone Power and Alice Faye in "Rose of Washington Square." 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:30. Also "Inspector Hornleigh." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Grand Illusion." Also Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer in "Love Affair." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Naughty but Nice," with Ann Sheridan. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3:25, 6:35, 9:50. Also Shirley Temple in "Susannah of the Mounties." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Modern: 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:35.

Metropolitan—
Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power in "Second Fiddle." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "It Could Happen to You," with Stuart Erwin and Gloria Stuart. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan in "Tarzan Finds a Son." Orpheum: 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35 10:30. State: 1:30, 4:30, 7:20, 10:20. Also "Stronger Than Desire," with Virginia Bruce and Walter Pidgeon. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. State: 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 6, 9.

Repertory—
"Idiot's Delight," with Clark Gable and Norma Shearer. Also "Dangerously Yours," with C. Romero. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Esplanade Concert

Acoustic Shell, Charles River Embankment, 8:30—
FRANCIS FINDLAY, GUEST CONDUCTOR
1. Military March ..... Schubert
2. Symphony in E-flat, No. 39 ..... Mozart
I. Adagio: Allegro
II. Andante
III. Menuetto
IV. Finale
3. Overture to "Der Freischütz" ..... Weber
Interval
4. Suite, "L'Arlesienne," No. 1 ..... Bizet
a. Prelude b. Minuet. c. Carillon
5. Fantasia: "Faust" ..... Gounod
6. "Wiener Blut," Waltz ..... J. Strauss

Tomorrow

Esplanade Concert

Acoustic Shell, Charles River Embankment, 10:30 a. m.—
SECOND CHILDREN'S CONCERT
1. Hungarian March "Rakoczy" ..... Berlioz
2. Symphony No. 8 in F major, op. ..... Beethoven
Second Movement: Allegretto scherzando
Finale: Allegro vivace
3. Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Solo 'cello: H. Droeghmans
4. Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Solo violin: G. Eleus.
5. "By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltz ..... Strauss
6. From the opera "Carmen" ..... Bizet
a. Aragonaise b. The Toreadors
7. The Cuckoo Clock ..... Del Castillo
8. "Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Greek Art by Miss Jastrow. 11 a. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Concert by the Commonwealth Federal Band. William Barrington-Sargent, conductor. 12 noon.

Divers to Seek Sunken Cargo

Divers will again invade the holds of the sunken British freighter City of Salisbury, in search of further supplies of crude rubber and coconut oil, carried to the bottom near Graves Light at the entrance of Boston harbor, after the steamer struck an uncharted rock about 15 months ago.

Considerable of the cargo was recovered and finally salvage operations ceased, several months ago. Present plans call for mooring lighters at the scene and sending divers down in relays to attempt to recover further quantities of rubber, which has increased in price since the vessel sank, and coconut oil which is in watertight, and airtight containers.

All salvage operations will be under jurisdiction of the United States Customs, as the merchandise is from foreign countries, and, therefore, must be officially entered through the customs, while the officials must guard against any possible "smuggling" of the salvaged goods into the country.

Kibitzing Goes 'High Hat' With Excavation Grandstands

(Continued from Page 9)

Richardson could not discourse ably upon. He thinks the grandstand idea is a big improvement on outmoded "on the hoof" observation technique.

Even without Mr. Richardson's experience, one could detect rank amateurs in kibitzing when they came into the stand, or stood further up the street, leaning on a rail at a truck ramp.

For perfect technique in this art one must have a superabundance of the idle spirit. Observation must follow an unhurried course. Rapid, jerky movements, or a restless shifting from one foot to the other —for standees—are the mark of a rank beginner. Stance is everything.

The show this morning highlighted a steam shovel, the pile driver, three pumps and 20 trucks. Incidentally, silencers are going to be placed on the pumps and shovels so summer tourists and residents who are trying to live their own lives on Newbury Street, will not get the idea that a war is on.

The workmen have gone down about 20 feet and still have 20 to go, according to job foremen. Ends of piles upon which the old Technology building stood protrude splintered from the ground. About 1,300 of these have to be snagged up. All in all this phase of the building will furnish about four months of refreshment for the kibitzers.

Before the traffic jam starts and the uniformed doorman has his hands full trying to run a relay of visitors through the stand, one further improvement might be made, one caller suggested today.

This was the addition of an arm-and-chin rail so that neck stretchers would not even have to sit upright while taking in the panorama of labor.

City Councilor Helps Collect Peabody Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEABODY, Mass., July 18 — Collecting city water and sewer bills painlessly has become a hobby with City Councilor Alden P. Quirk, who has collected $16,000 in the last 13 weeks voluntarily and without charge.

Buttonholing the debtors, who are mostly manufacturers and big real estate holders, on the street corners, at banquets and even at the bathing beach, Mr. Quirk, who is employed as a foreman in a leather plant during the daytime, has managed to induce a large number to pay up without losing their good will.

"I just go at it easy," Councilor Quirk explained. "A man doesn't have to be tough about it. In fact, I think you catch more flies with honey than vinegar."

Cape Cod Canal Reports Increase In Ocean Traffic

Ocean traffic using the Cape Cod Canal increased sharply in June, a foretaste of increased volume of commerce that may be anticipated when the huge $25,000,000 improvment project that has been under way for several years, is finally complete, it was announced today.

Figures prepared by the United States Army Engineers—in charge of the canal—show that 1,400 vessels used the waterway in June against 1177 for the same month a year ago. And the June, 1939, figures include 36 vessels of foreign registry.

Net registered tonnage of the 1,400 vessels using the canal in June, was 1,077,698 tons against 816,456 tons of the 1,177 vessels in June of 1938. Total passengers —other than excursionists—using the canal in June totaled 26,198 against 21,885 in June a year ago.

For the first six months of 1939, there were 5,269 vessels used the waterway of 5,855,820 net tons, compared with 4,791 craft of 4,848,194 net tons a year ago.

New Export Liner, First of Quartet, Leaves the Ways

(Continued from Page 1)

Slater of Upper Montclair, N. J., daughter of John E. Slater, Executive Vice-President of the American Export Lines, owner of the new vessel, was sponsor.

The new Exporter is the first of four sister ships, to cost about $2,559,000 each, which were contracted for last July, as the first unit in the company program of 10 ships to be built within the next five years. Delivery of the Exporter to the owners is expected to be possible in September, and the Exporter, as well as her sister ships, when completed, will be used in the Mediterranean-Black Sea-United States North Atlantic service of the company.

Large Crowd Saw Splash

One of the largest crowds to witness a launching at Fore River in recent years gathered for the ceremony. The owners brought a large group of guests by special train from New York, including company officials, shipping interests, and importers and exporters.

Tribute was paid at the brief speaking exercises that followed the launching at the Neighborhood Club, Quincy, where luncheon was served, to the efficiency of the shipyard in launching the Exporter exactly eight months and eight days from the time the keel was laid last November. The yard is the busiest it has been since the World War boom of 1917-19, and is expanding its facilities to be able to meet additional requirements being made upon it for both naval and merchant ships. The first rivet in the keel was laid Nov. 10, 1938, by William Coverdale, President of the American Export Lines.

Each of the new cargo ships was designed for a 16½-knot speed, making them the fastest cargo vessels between the United States and the Mediterranean. They are to be built to a standard design developed by the American Export Lines and approved by the Maritime Commission and the Navy.

Large Cargo Capacity

Each has cargo capacity for 536,000 cubic feet, a substantial increase over capacity of the present cargo vessels of 10-knot speed, operated by the company since their purchase from the United States Shipping Board in 1925.

The Exporter and her three sister ships, constitute the first order given for new ships, to be owned by a private operator, and under the conditions of the permanent subsidy agreements culminated by the United States Maritime Commission and private steamship owners the first part of 1938, as part of the federal program to rejuvenate the American merchant marine.

Each of these four ships will be 475 feet long, with a displacement of 14,450 tons, and a cruising radius of 15,000 miles. They will be steam propelled and will have crew quarters of modern design and equipment. Latest types of electric cargo loading and unloading equipment will be provided.

'The Lines Are the Thing' Hence, Better Paid Writers

Behind the Microphone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the rapid growth in the popularity of radio dramas in the last few years, the men who write the scripts that the actors use have been forced to sit in the background and watch big-name players get the publicity and the smacking big fees. Recent months, however, are witnessing a gradual realization that, like the movies, a radio drama is no better than its script. An actor without a good radio script cannot continue to hold the public by rolling his R's and performing other gymnastics. So the better radio writers are beginning to emerge into their proper place.

Orson Welles, who has had a most spectacular rise both as a writer and producer, has been resigned by his sponsor, even though radio circles buzzed with the rumors of temperamental differences between him and his program backers. The Columbia network's announcement that Mr. Welles will return on Sept. 10 in his second sponsored series effectively squelched these rumors.

The Columbia network brought back Irving Reis, who developed the network's "Workshop," in a series of Saturday evening dramas, currently being heard at 8:30 p. m., eastern daylight saving time. Revival of eight outstanding dramas produced by the Workshop and presentation of five original ones is scheduled.

The National Broadcasting Company's presentation of a choice summer series of dramas is making the plight of the radio writer easier. Arch Oboler, who directs a series under his name, is an outstanding NBC writer, who also produces and directs his own dramas.

One of the few writers developed exclusively by radio, Mr. Oboler scouts the charge that so-called censorship keeps many good writers from the air. He said that he has never been aware of any radio censorship in any of his plays, adding that he has dramatized the most controversial subjects without raising objections from listeners or radio officials.

Mr. Oboler explains that on the air "It's not what you say, it's how you say it that matters." If radio writing has not all been at a commendable level the fault lies with the writer, not the medium. He contends that radiocasting can speak as maturely as the playwright's own intellectual maturity permits.

Max Wylie, a prominent script writer for CBS, believes that when better dramatic programs are built, better writers will build them. Mr. Wylie thinks that today most writers for the radio get the billing they deserve and are just as much for sale as the program director, leading lady or orchestra. He pooh-poohs the claim that a radio writer must spend years learning technique for the microphone. Any instinctive dramatist can hear his own lines in his own imagination, he says.

Lewis H. Titterton, manager of NBC's script division, is another outstanding writer who sees better days ahead for writers. He bemoans the fact that even now an extremely expensive star is engaged to do a program that is written by a scripter who is fortunate to get one-tenth the star's pay. Often the script has taken the writer weeks to prepare.

Of all forms of radio writing that draw the critics' sharpshooting, the five-a-week daytime serial stories attract the most abuse. Mr. Titterton credits the popularity of radio serials to the fact that only the simplest form of story-telling can be appreciated purely by emotion.

Jerry Danzig, commercial manager of WOR, New York, key station of the Mutual Network, a prominent writer, believes that serials provide the average woman listener with an emotional release from a humdrum existence. Acknowledging that they have been reduced to a formula, Mr. Danzig says that the producers of these serial dramas lately have begun to realize that a fresh approach in their writing may be needed to lift these daily stories above the general average. He also sees added interest in radio by big-name writers, with better dialogue, less mass effort and more pride in craftmanship.

John Brown, outstanding New York writer, claims that no actor is superior to his material. He says that actors literally plead for the chance to read lines that mean something and say something. Mr. Brown says that the radio audience is now ready to listen to the most mature scripts that can be written.

Derry an Egg Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DERRY, N. H., July 18—Derry has become the home of two of the chief egg outlets for New Hampshire poultrymen. During the last year the two co-operatives, the Derry Egg Auction and the Merrimack Farmers Exchange, have marketed more than 85,000 cases of New Hampshire eggs. This volume of business represented more than $700,000 in income for New Hampshire poultrymen.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, July 19

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Wednesday, July 19

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

9:00 p. m.—"Overtures the Whole World Loves."

(11.73mc-25.6m)

9:45 p. m.—Program for Latin America.

Pardon Probers Propose to Wipe Out Extortion

(Continued from Page 1)

prisoners and their families that they could secure the release or commutation of sentence of a prisoner if they were paid sums of money. They have thus extorted money by preying upon the emotions of mothers and wives and sweethearts of prisoners.

"There is at present no penalty in the statutes against this procedure. Our statute provides 'that no persons shall, in the attempt to procure or for the procurement of any pardon, parole, commutation of or respite from sentence of any prisoner then confined in any of the penal institutions in this Commonwealth, knowingly pay or offer to pay, or solicit, offer to receive or receive, either by way of gift or of reward, or of compensation for services, or otherwise, any sum of money or anything of value or shall transmit the same from one person to another, nor offer or promise to make any appointment to any position in the Federal or State service.'

"The penalty for violation is a maximum fine of $5,000 or two years in prison, or both.

"And any lawyer performing necessary and proper legal services and receiving any fee therefore must, before beginning such services file with the Secretary of State a sworn statement as to the size of the fee and nature of services required, and failure to do this or falsity in statement makes him liable to the same penalties, and any gift or reward, at a later date, or resultant on such activity in behalf of the petitioner and not reported to the Secretary of State shall also subject the attorney to the same penalty.

"4. We found that a pardon given in full could not be revoked by the Governor and Council even though secured by fraud, misstatement and misrepresentation; and that a pardon under parole conditions thus secured could not be revoked save for violation of parole conditions. Our statute gives the Governor and Council power to revoke any pardon secured through fraud and misstatement and misrepresentation.

"5. We found a loophole in the statute by which there has been an increasing practice of Governors to omit the name of certain persons pardoned in the official list they are compelled by law to file annually with the Legislature. The statute we propose plugs up that hole."

Ex-Judge Thomas Home

COLUMBIA, Conn., July 18 (AP) —Edwin S. Thomas, who resigned as senior Judge of the U. S. District Court in Connecticut after being called as a witness before a New York Federal Grand Jury investigating the judiciary, was back at his home here today after an illness which broke off his appearances before the same New York Grand Jury that indicted Martin T. Manton, convicted last month of conspiring to sell judicial favors.

Thornton Wilder at Cohasset

The Arts in Massachusetts

Cohasset likes to see playwrights in their own plays. Last year Sinclair Lewis acted there with the South Shore Players in "It Can't Happen Here." This week Thornton Wilder is appearing at the Town Hall in "Our Town."

As the Stage Manager he has the part done in the original production by Frank Craven, and he fills it well. It is not his first appearance as an actor, to be sure. For a fortnight or so he tried the role while the play was in New York. Being the author, he knows how the part should go to give the effect that he wishes. So in soft hat and casual business attire he arranges the sceneryless stage, introduces his characters of Grover's Corners, comments on the town and its inhabitants, sets them against the universe of which they are a part and the geologic ages of which they are a moment. Perhaps his acting has not the fulness or depth of that of Mr. Craven. But it has sincerity and flavor.

More important, he has written a play that is eloquent in its own right. It wears well in repetition and in different surroundings. It has the beauty and the dignity of simplicity. Surprisingly well, the cast that Alexander Dean and Frederick Burleigh have assembled set forth the unpretentious story of the Gibbs family and their next-door neighbors, the Webbs. It is a narrative of homely domestic relations, of courtship and marriage, of daily routine, humble tasks, warm affections, of the beauty that is in the world and the human preoccupation that too often fails to perceive it.

The players have caught the feeling of his words and in turn reflect what they have felt to the audience. Wilson Lehr and Flora Campbell as the boy and girl manage with skill the delicate scenes of budding romance and marriage; and Miss Campbell does admirably the last act in the hillside cemetery—the burden of which falls chiefly on her shoulders. Carroll Ashburn as Dr. Gibbs, Rosalind Ivan as his wife, Joseph McInerney and Welba Lestina as the elder Webbs, keep their characterizations in key with the main theme.

It is no discredit to the company to feel that the play counts more than the players. It has breadth and depth, warmth and imagination. More than most of its contemporaries it seems likely to persist. E. F. M.

'American Masters' of Art

Throughout the summer, an exhibition of pictures at the Robert C. Vose Galleries is continuing under the comprehensive title, American Masters of Yesterday, American Masters of Tomorrow. It is a new departure for the Gallery to make a comprehensive selection such as this, and to venture into the controversial contemporary art of so-called modern tinge. We use the word "tinge" intentionally, for there is nothing in the present show of an eccentric, or grotesque, nature. The modern artist has gone so far in extremes that he seems in his latest phase to be content with a good measure of conservatism.

The Masters of Yesterday hold their own, for they have already withstood the test of time. Even to outlive his own generation is an accomplishment for a painter, and if he is still remembered a quarter of a century later, he will probably remain fairly secure in art history for some time to come. At Vose's, we see pictures by the landscapists who had conviction and intelligence, who felt the influence of the French and English, but were not mere imitators. There are outdoor scenes by Ralph A. Blakelock, George Inness, Dwight W. Tryon, John H. Twachtman. All these painters conveyed something personal and poetic to the canvas; none was purely literal or obvious.

* * *

While portraiture was the traditional theme of American painters, the treatment changed. There are several portraits which show the American has abandoned formality and aloofness, the tendency to flatter, which seemed an obligation of earlier portrayers. We see here, for example, a likeness by Thomas Eakins which discloses his seriousness and deeply responsible characterization. George Fuller portrayed with more fancy, and less hard realism. There was room in America for both types. Portraits by Robert Henri and George Luks are also shown, painted in the frank and abbreviated manner typical of these individualists of yesterday.

The Masters of Tomorrow are varied. They carry on with relative independence, but when seen in the aggregate, their canvases disclose a similar motivation. Fundamentally the artist of today or yesterday is seeking some fresh and expressive imagery in the world, or discovering attractive traits among his fellow men. He is less conventional than ever. On the other hand, many painters show a new kind of conventionalism, in color, pattern, style. The "Self-portrait" of John Steuart Curry is clear and straightforward, looking at the spectator, man to man. The portraiture is less detached, more immediate.

* * *

Nature is treated in so many moods that one cannot really characterize the tendency. There is, for example, an exuberant expression of spring by Herbert Meyer. The canvas sings with delight, with bright, fresh, verdant colors. On the other hand, there is a landscape by Doris Lee, which is romantic and remote, reminding us of nature painting of a hundred years ago. Raphael Soyer, in a canvas "The Flower Vendor," provides the Rembrandt touch; the painter discovers a sort of epic beauty among the poor in daily activity. Grant Wood's "Spilt Milk" shows very clearly how his stylization condenses into decorative illustration.

The Vose Exhibition is speculative in the sense that it bestows the title, master, upon all of its exhibitors. Some of them have not yet merited that label, nor, so we believe, will they ever achieve it. It is difficult, indeed, to make forecasts; for some of the painters shown, such as Thomas H. Benton, Leon Kroll, Grant Wood, Robert Phillip are riding high on a wave of popularity. But those most extolled today are not necessarily the favored ones of tomorrow. Passing fashion is not the criterion. D. A.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in BlackFace)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Ella Fitzgerald's Or	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 Chicago Cubs	Ella Fitzgerald's Or	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 Piano soloist	"Variations": music	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 "Deep River Boys"	Fred Hoey; music	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sport comment	Stuff Smith's Orchestra	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport reports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch	News comment	Dinner Concert
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Quicksilver" quiz	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Name Three"; Fred	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	Cole's quiz show	Leaders in Dance Time	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
8:00 Dick Powell and	"The Inside Story";	Johnny Green's Orch;	Sport program	"Western Serenade"
8:15 company; music	drama; interviews	dramatic sketch	Sport program	"A Song Is Born"
8:30 Dick Powell and	"Information, Please";	Eugene Conley, tenor;	Benno Rabinoff, violin-	"A Song Is Born"
8:45 company; music	questions and answers	orchestra	ist; concert orchestra	WMEX Camera Club
9:00 "We, the People"	"Melody and Madness"	Frank Crumit; Julia	Recorded talks	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	Artie Shaw's Orch	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	Variety Hour
9:30 Bob Crosby and his	Dramatic program	Alec Templeton, pianist	"Success Session"	Variety Hour
9:45 orchestra; soloists	Dramatic program	songs; orchestra	"Success Session"	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine"	"If I Had the Chance";	"Mr. District Attorney";	Morton Gould's Orch	"Dance Parade"
10:15 Hal Kemp's Orch	network interviews	dramatic sketch	Morton Gould's Orch	Bert Hirsch's Orch
10:30 Doris Rhodes, songs	Charlie Barnett's Orch	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Ted Fio Rito's Orch	News Service
10:45 "Adventures"	Charlie Barnett's Orch	House"; drama; music	Ted Fio Rito's Orch	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00 Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Freddie Martin's Orch	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Freddie Martin's Orch	Joe Green's Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Dance orchestra	Dick Jurgens' Orch	The Majestics; orch
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Dance orchestra	Dick Jurgens' Orch	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Hillbilly trio	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Poular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; talk; music	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons"
9:15 "About Us"	"As You Like It"	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 "Play Ball"	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Songs of Italy
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Network speaker	Songs of Italy
10:00 "Kitty Kelly"; sk	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Josh Higgins"	"John's Other Wife"	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jack Berch, songs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Song Shoppers"	"Woman in White"; sk	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Hollywood talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	Vic and Sade	"Young Widder Brown"	Hillbilly music	Concert pianist
11:30 'Big Sister'; sketch	Weather; music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	Noonday Musicale	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"; sk	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Mrs. Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Evelyn Cherie, soprano
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Homestead-	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	ers; speakers	"Dear Artiste"; pianist	"Come to the Fair"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hur	"Cafe Continental"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	Phil Brito, songs	Marjorie Mills Hur	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Classical Album"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Roy Shield Revue	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Roy Shield Revue	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Classical Album"
2:30 "Your Family"	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Hits and Encores"	"Classical Album"
2:45 "Girl Marries"	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 News Service	"Four of Us"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Navy Band	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 "Swing Serenade"	"Favorite Waltzes"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
3:45 "Swing Serenade"	Weather; news	"Guiding Light"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 "Musical Sampler";	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
4:15 organ recital	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 "Time for Dancing"	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Bees - Chicago	Sport reports
4:45 Bluegrass music	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Play Ball"	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	"20th Century Music"	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Eton Boys	Fred Hoey; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	Alberta Hunter, songs	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 M. Loring, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 'People's Platform';	"Reveliers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 informal discussion	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Honolulu Bound";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	Sport comment	Federal Housing talks
8:15 comedy; music	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Sport comment	"A Song Is Born"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Good Citizenship"	"A Song Is Born"
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman interviews	vocalists	speakers	"Rhythmic Romance"
9:00 Francis Lederer	"Horse & Buzzy Days";	"What's My Name"; quiz	Phil Napoleon's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:15 in "Paris Bound"	variety program	program	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30 Stadium Concert:	"Idea Mart"; dramatic	George Jessel's Celebri-	Dance Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:45 New York Philhar-	program	ties program	Dance Orchestra	"Classical Album"
10:00 monic - Symphony	National Symphony Or.	Kay Kyser's College of	Grant Park Concert	California Ramblers
10:15 Orchestra	National Symphony Or.	Musical Knowledge	Grant Park Concert	Vido Musso's Orchestra
10:30 Rep. S. Dickstein	Jay Franklin; Mark Sul-	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter"	News Service
10:45 "Night Cap Yarns"	livan, comment	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Al Sach's Orchestra
11:30 Shep Fields' Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	E. Breeskin's Orchestra
11:45 Shep Fields' Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

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Sharp Rise in Home-Building Listed Throughout Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 18—Sharp increase in housing construction throughout Vermont during the past fiscal year is shown by reports of various agencies centering here in the State Capital. While all types of construction showed a gain in most of Vermont's larger communities there was a particularly marked increase in the number of dwellings built as compared with the corresponding 1937-'38 period.

The influence of Federal financial encouragement is reflected in nearly all reports of new construction. Home Savings and Loan Associations marked up record gains in most instances. Industrial construction, however, did not keep step with the building in the private home field.

In the city of Burlington, for instance, the total estimated value of all construction during the past fiscal year was $457,805. This was about a 40 per cent gain over the previous year. Of the construction in Burlington $262,000 was for 56 new dwellings. The balance of construction costs was divided among alterations and additions to buildings, garages and other construction. Public buildings and those built with WPA assistance are not included in the figures.

Reports for other cities show similar building trends.

Battell Commemoration

The hundredth birthday of Joseph Battell, benefactor of Middlebury College, and the greatest landowner in Vermont three decades ago, was commemorated at a Centennial luncheon held at Bread Loaf Inn, near Middlebury, Saturday. The Bread Loaf anthology, a volume of poetry dedicated to the memory of Mr. Battell, was published the same day.

Mr. Battell was one of Vermont's earliest advocates of forest conservation. Known as a "connoisseur of mountains," he purchased 40,000 acres largely in the Green mountains and at the time of his passing left Camel's Hump, in the town of Duxbury, to the State and several other mountain peaks including Bread Loaf, Mt. Ellen, Abraham and Lincoln to Middlebury College. He also built Bread Loaf Inn, established the United States Morgan horse farm in Weybridge, published the Middlebury Register and served eight terms in the Vermont General Assembly.

Plattsburg Maneuvers

Northwestern Vermont expects to "cash in," together with New York communities, when units of the United States First Army gather at Plattsburg next month for the biggest peacetime army maneuvers ever held in this country. Food for 50,000 men will mount into hundreds of tons and Vermonters in the northwestern part of the State, across Lake Champlain, from Plattsburg, are expecting to help supply it.

It is estimated that $250,000 will be spent for fresh foods for the army. Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drumm, commanding the First Army, has announced that a special food supply depot will be set up in the Plattsburg barracks to purchase and handle the great quantity of foodstuffs necessary. Vermont produce dealers, dairymen and farmers in the area across the Lake from Plattsburg are now planning to go after a share of the new business which will be offered by Uncle Sam.

Business Trend Up

The upward seasonal business trend is reflected in the June report of the Vermont Unemployment Compensation Commission which shows a drop of $14,991 from the amount paid out in benefits during May. Payments for June totaled $41,991 paid to 5,120 individuals.

Employer contributions also fell off, totaling $127,528 in June as compared with $144,854 in May. There were 973 initial claims filed in June compared with 1,079 in May and 6,221 continual claims compared with 8,039. New recipients were 249 in June compared with 439 in May.

Hurricane Timber

Last September's hurricane has blown 580,000 cash dollars into the pockets of Vermont farmers, land and sawmill owners, according to the State Division of the Forestry Emergency Administration in its report of timber salvage operations. This sum has been paid out by the State FEA for 136,000,000 board feet of logs and 64,768 cords of pulpwood in 1,830 contracts.

The logs are recevied at 41 stations set up in the State, only two of which are water storage sites. Prices per thousand feet for logs range from $6.50 to $7.50 for soft wood and from $7 to $8.50 for hard wood.

The dressed lumber is to be sold through the regular channels of trade at a rate that will not disrupt the lumber market.

Bar to Married Women Denied

Legislation barring married women from public service positions is dead for another year after the sharpest battle of the several-year drive for its passage.

The House of Representatives late yesterday referred five bills on the subject to the 1941 sssion of the General Court. The roll call vote was 129 to 78.

Recently the legislation was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Judicial Court in an advisory opinion. However, several members attempted to persuade the House to override the Supreme Court opinion so that the legislation might be tested in the United States Supreme Court.

Representative Thomas J. Hannon (D) of Boston, an ardent supporter of the married women jobs ban, proposed an amendment basing the ban on the public welfare, insisting such an amendment would make the legislation constitutional.

Other legislators argued that the legislation was a needed "depression cure" or "class legislation for old maids."

Meanwhile, the Senate passed to be engrossed a bill placing the Suffolk County Courthouse in the hands of a three-member Commission composed of the Sheriff, one member appointed by the Governor, and another appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. The legislation is designed to take control of the courthouse out of the hands of John F. Dowd, Democratic Sheriff.

At the same time the Senate substituted for an adverse committee report a bill providing for the expenditure of $300,000 more at the Courthouse for additional accommodations. The city would pay 70 per cent of the cost and the State the remaining 30 per cent.

The Legislature passed to be enacted and sent to the Governor for his signature a bill revising the recently established law which practically prohibited minority parties from listing candidates on the State-wide ballots. Under the recent law minority party and independent candidates are required to obtain the signatures of approximately 53,000 voters. Under the legislation enacted at Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's request the Communist, Socialist, Socialist-Labor and Prohibition parties may nominate their candidates at state conventions.

Insurmountable barriers will still exist against the Union and Townsend parties.

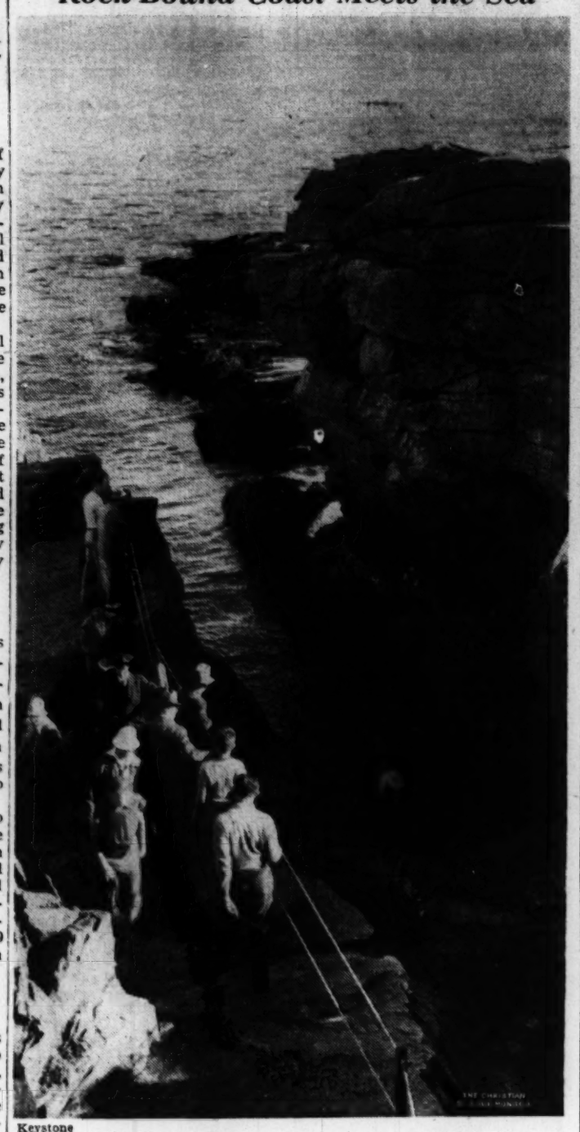
The real purpose of the proposal is to prevent major party candidates from placing decoy candidates in the field to attract votes from their opponents. In the last two state elections such tactics were adopted in major office elections

Rail Unions Appeal

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 18 (AP)—Ten allied railroad labor organizations appealed to the United States Circuit Court today from an order issued by Federal Judge Harland B. Howe permanently reducing wages of approximately 1,300 employees of the Rutland Railroad 10 to 30 per cent.

Judge Howe's order, issued June 17, was directed to Luis G. Morphy, Receiver for the Road.

Rock-Bound Coast Meets the Sea



Keystone

Thunder Hole, Mount Desert Island

The visitor to the Island of Mount Desert may choose among fresh-water lakes, high mountains, fine harbors and woodland camps, but all who come here are sure to spend part of their time along the rugged cliffs that form most of the shore. Picture shows Thunder Hole, a deep gash through which waves enter as into a funnel, sounding a great roar as they strike a hidden cavern.

Call of Mt. Desert Heeded By Tourist of Every Purse

In Search of New England

Twelfth of 18 Articles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bar Harbor, Maine

The mass of mountains that are the glory of Mount Desert Island may be seen by the approaching motorist, blue in the distance, for nearly an hour before they are reached. With wooded or rugged tops, they promise that variety of diversions peculiar to granite summits—precipitous cliffs, wooded slopes, ravines and lakes. But unlike other mountain regions in the Atlantic states, they seem to rise directly from the ocean, so near are several of them to the shore. Cadillac rises over 1,500 feet, two miles by air from the sea. This is higher than any other point within 20 miles of the Atlantic coast of the United States; also higher than any other coastal point between Labrador and Rio de Janeiro.

The motorist who turns easterly on reaching the island, and follows the north highway about eight miles, comes to Bar Harbor, the principal center of business and social activity. To many people the name of this town stands for the whole island, although there are three other Harbors on it, each having its loyal admirers and partisans.

Seal, Northeast and Southwest are on the southern coast. Whoever motors from Bar Harbor to the last, will find it hard to believe that Mt. Desert Island, shaped rather like a bear's track, is not larger than 12 miles by 15.

So many New Yorkers summer here that the New Haven Railroad runs a Bar Harbor Express, which brings them the distince in 15 hours, including the one-hour bus ride from Ellsworth. Its schedule—5:30 afternoon to 8:30 morning—takes little from a passenger's daylight hours.

So long has Bar Harbor been in the headlines with its news of people famous for wealth and business achievement who summer there, that those of modest means may think the island is an impossible place for their vacations. Morgan, Rockefeller, Ford, Pulitzer, Damrosch, and others own great estates there, and their power yachts give a princely air to the roadstead of Bar Harbor, or other anchorages.

Protected by Government

Yet there are hotels, boarding houses, and lodgings where rates are moderate, and camp locations in the National Park that includes over a fifth of the whole island. The coast line seems endless as one tries to follow its many coves, but this extended shore makes prospects so much the better for those who hope to find not too expensive quarters.

The range of peaks that crosses Mount Desert from east to west is amazingly cut through from north to south by five long and narrow ponds, and in its middle by the six-mile fiord of Somes' Sound. From all these waters, fresh or salt, heights rise with imposing sharpness, but other slopes may offer no difficulty to climbers, for good trails are abundant.

It is a compact area of beauty unparalleled in America, and its protection by the Government, supplemented by generous gifts from some of those mentioned above, has insured its permanent conservation for public enjoyment. There are many miles of drives from which motorists are excluded; bridle paths extend to several wild valleys; trails run to all summits. Riding stables are found in several sections. Three excellent golf courses are open to the public for a fee, for mountains, important as they are, cover but less than half the island.

Pleasures of the sea rather than of the land and ponds mean most to those who summer on Mt. Desert. The four harbors already mentioned are the busiest, and Bar Harbor by far the most important, as one realizes during the August weeks, when both British and American warships are anchored here. This makes the peak of the social season, as the officers of the two squadrons meet on Bar Harbor courts for their annual tennis matches.

Views From the Water

These are spectacular sights, but the average visitor is more intimately interested in hundreds of small craft, motor or sail, seen wherever there is a dock or even a private landing. Oldsters, as well as youngsters, dash about in speedboats or glide and tack under sails, for the smallest of them may find conditions to their liking in reaches sheltered by scores of islands. Frenchman Bay and Blue Hill Bay, to east and west, are broken by numerous inlets for smaller craft to explore. For larger ones, the whole region of this coast abounds in large or small harbors, on islands as well as mainland. Sail or motor boats may be hired at many places by day or hour, some making daily trips providing the most memorable experiences of one's stay.

It is regrettable that steamship service to Maine ports, once so prosperous, has practically ceased. The climax of a trip from Boston or Portland included a series of picturesque calls at coast and island towns, the climax being the approach to Mount Desert. Its mountains were seen dimly hours before arriving. Slowly their forms grew clearer and higher, until Cadillac and its neighbors seemed almost too near and towering, just before entering Bar Harbor. This impressive sight may still be had from any short boat trip that takes one a few miles from off-shore, to the south or east.

Names of the four Harbors on Mount Desert Island may not arouse curiosity, but that of the Island doesn't make sense in English. Knowing a bit of its history, one is aware of how aptly the Frenchman worded his impression when he saw it first in 1604. Then Champlain wrote in his journal, on Sept. 5:

"The island is high and notched in places, so that from the sea it gives the appearance of seven or eight mountains. The summits are all bare and rocky. . . . I named it L'Isle des Monts Deserts."

"Island of the Lonely Mountains" would be the English translation for that name, and what a pity it is that the poetry of its true sense is wholly lost in its present form.

Carl Greenleaf Beede

Bill to Modify School Age Law Given Hearing

Under the present school law, a child of 14 is permitted to leave school if he can produce evidence of employment; if not, he must remain in school until he is 16.

What Miss Katherine Lyford, representing the Massachusetts Civic League, called a "discretionary amendment" to the law, came before the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday in a bill to permit a superintendent of schools to allow children of 14 or over to leave school "if they seem unfitted or unable to continue."

"In cases where such children are, perhaps, not school-minded, or where they are unable to take courses which would interest them, it is better that they be allowed to seek work to help their families," she said.

"There is little change in the law, merely a classification, with the additional and important provision that the superintendent of schools may, in his discretion, permit children of 14 or over to leave school if they seem unfitted or are unable to continue."

Miss Margaret Weisman, recorded the Consumers' League in favor of the legislation and Raymond Fitzgerald of the State Department of Education said the measure would entail no expense.

Gets Harvard Post

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 18 (AP)—Prof. Reginald Patrick Linstead of Sheffield University, England, will become Professor of Chemistry at Harvard and a member of the University Committee on Pharmacotherapy next September, officials announced today.

Garden Parties Take Lead in Social Events

Those interested in antiques, especially of the metal variety, are looking forward to the exhibition of pewter which will be an important feature of the annual garden party and silver tea of the Sandy Bar Historical Society in Rockport. The event will be held Thursday from 3 to 6 in the afternoon at the home of Mrs. Wallace Bryant, Shetland Road.

A loan exhibit of antique pewter will be shown under the direction of Mrs. Eaton H. Perkins, president of the Pewter Collectors' Club of America; Mrs. Galen Perrett, writer and photographer, and Foster Saville, curator of the Rockport Museum.

Mrs. Lewis Whitney, of Bearskin Neck, pewter craftsman, will give an exhibit of modern pewter.

Hostesses for the afternoon will be Mrs. Harrison Cady, Mrs. Richard Recchia, Mrs. Reynolds Beal, Mrs. Lester Hornby, Mrs. Frederick Tarr, Mrs. Louis Rogers, Mrs. Thomas R. Gibb, Mrs. Isaac Hall, Mrs. Charles Rosebault, Mrs. Frederick King, Miss Edith Lowell, Mrs. Wallace St. Clair Jones, Mrs. Harry A. Vincent. Ushers who will conduct visitors around the house and grounds are Mrs. Randolph Saville, Miss Marion Ralph, Mrs. Ellison Bell, Jr., Mrs. Frederick W. Tarr, Jr., Mrs. Ford Martin, Mrs. William Mills, Miss Jean Numan and Miss Jean Davis.

Garden Party

Mrs. Francis B. Croninshield is opening her house and grounds on Peach's Point, Marblehead, from 3 to 6 on the afternoon of Wednesday, Aug. 2, for a garden party to be given for the benefit of the project of restoring the Lee mansion, home of the Marblehead Historical Association. Special music is being planned for the occasion and refreshments will be served. Committees handling details of the affair are being organized by Mrs. Edward I. Walklev, Mrs. Charles Thornton Davis and Mrs. Rupert W. Jaques.

Village Library

The Village Hall Library in Anisquam, founded over 35 years ago by Miss Annie E. Fisher, furnishes a real community service to both summer visitors and year-round residents. The library committee makes but one annual appeal for funds to carry on this community work and is announcing its plans for a benefit on Monday night, July 24. Mrs. Emily Henry Bush, of Brookline, a member of the committee, has consented to present one of her programs, "The Charm and Romance of Early New England Homes," illustrated with direct-color slides. For several years Mrs. Bush has been devoting a large part of her time to this hobby, photographing gardens and beauty spots throughout New England, and has given these informal talks before a number of clubs. The event will be given in the old Village Church of Annisquam at 8 p. m. Members of the committee are Mrs. George A. Ricker, librarian; Mrs. Irving R. Merriam, chairman; Mrs. J. Redman Clark, Mrs. R. Chandler Davis and Mrs. Charles Hodgkins.

Doll Collection

Doll Collectors of America, Inc., met at the Historical House in Wenham recently and were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Edward B. Cole, after which they examined the doll collection in one room of the Claflin-Richards house, built in 1664, a classified collection of 1,500 dolls dating from 2000 B. C. to the present day. They also visited the collection at the John W. Bethell home in Essex. The subject of the day's program was "The Museum Doll."

W. MacD.

Somerville High Plans Night Game

Officials of the Somerville High Athletic Association said today they felt bound by a printed schedule and contract to play football with Cambridge Latin in a night game next September despite an ordinance passed this week by the Somerville Board of Aldermen banning night games.

The Cambridge Latin game is the first on the Somerville High schedule and is followed by another night game with Chelsea.

Somerville aldermen adopted the ordinance after several years of complaints from residents in the vicinity of Dilboy Field in West Somerville who complained of noise and vandalism on nights the games were played.

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BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

Chicago Cubs Invade Beehive Tomorrow for Three Games—Local Girl Tennis Pro

Walters Piles Up Complete Games for Bill McKechnie

Cubs Coming Wednesday

The Chicago Cubs come to Boston tomorrow for the start of a three-game series.

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Bill McKechnie secured Bucky Walters from the Phillies in June of 1938, for Spud Davis, Al Hollingsworth and a generous lump of cash, the second guessers suggested that the manager of the Cincinnati Reds had taken the wrong man. In fact, they came right out and said so. "Hugh Mulcahy would have helped you more than Walters," grinned the grandstand skippers, who then sat back waiting for the chance to say: "I told you so."

But the boys who thought they could out-think McKechnie are still waiting around. If Mulcahy could have been a more valuable cog in the Cincinnati baseball machine than Walters, Hugh would have had to be a super-pitcher. For as the Reds roll toward their first National League pennant since 1919, Bucky has been one of Uncle Will's most prized possessions.

Bucky's Fifteenth

When Walters ended a five-game Boston winning streak yesterday at the Allston Hive, he set aside his fifteenth triumph of the season and his seventeenth complete effort. What the right-hander begins, he usually finishes. In 18 starts for McKechnie, the hurler has failed to go the full route only once—an extra-inning battle in which he was removed after 9 2-3 innings. As he blanked the Bees, 4 to 0, Bucky has now pitched 23 consecutive scoreless innings. The string began in competition with the Cubs and continued at the Polo Grounds.

One of the chief reasons why Walters is able to go the full distance so often, is his ability to hit. McKechnie would gain nothing by removing Bucky for a pinch hitter. The hurler would probably be a better sticker than anybody waiting on the bench. At this pace—he has just only six games—Buck should have little difficulty passing the 20-victory level, which is really something for a player who as recent as 1934 was just another infielder.

The Reds, who closed their Hive series with a single this afternoon, are getting the well-known "breaks" of all front-running ball clubs. On Sunday the Bees lost Eddie Miller, thereby giving the leaders less competition from Casey Stengel. Yesterday Chiozza and Moore of the Giants had an accident similar to that of Miller and Simmons here, which just about drops the Terrymen out of the flag race. Terry is now struggling along without Jurges, Danning and Chiozza, all regulars.

♦ ♦ ♦

Miller's value to the team was emphasized yesterday, when two errors were made at shortstop and one of them let in three runs. However, as the final count was 4-0, those unearned markers made no difference. But they may in future games.

♦ ♦ ♦

Danny MacFayden, who was the unfortunate mound rival of Walters, has now delivered five complete games in a row, yet has won only three of them. In a July 9 appearance against the Phillies, Deacon was beaten 3-1, as he stayed through nine innings. He is now under the .500 mark with seven wins and eight loses.

♦ ♦ ♦

After hitting in 12 straight contests, Buddy Hassett was stopped by Walters. Through those 12 engagements the first baseman batted a robust .481 and joined the league leaders.

♦ ♦ ♦

Tony Cuccinello has now played in 37 Bee games—with time out for an injured knee—and only 10 of them have been away from home. Because of his bumping with Dick Bartell, Tony has not made a 1939 appearance in any of the western cities.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Red Sox-Detroit series is all even, seven and seven, as a result of yesterday's 13-6 Tiger triumph. Bobby Doerr was halted after hitting in 13 consecutive contests.

in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ECONOMICS IN THE MODERN WORLD

12 articles, daily—July 17-29

The Financial Editor and the Wall Street commentator respectively write these articles, summarizing the problems and hopes of modern society in the world of business, finance, agriculture and citizenship. This is really a timely short course in economics by experts.

REDISCOVERING AMERICA

Daily During August

R. H. Markham, author of "From the Danube to Dixie," writes his home coming impressions of America and Americans in every section and their relation to world problems. As he writes, "There will be no vain contrasting of America and Europe, and no complacent patting of democracy on the back, but rather an effort to help Americans feel what improvements they must make to equal certain achievements in other lands and what duties they have to all humanity."

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Young Professional

By a Staff Photographer

Peggy Shinnick of Winchester may well lay claim to being one of the country's youngest tennis professionals. Only 18 years old, she has a class of 15 boys and girls from eight to 18 years of age.

Winchester Girl Becomes One of Youngest Net Pros

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A small but sturdy girl stood on the baseline of a Winchester tennis court feeding balls to a youngster on the other side of the net.

"Don't try to pound the ball," she cautioned. "Just meet it and follow through."

After a half-hour of concentration of the youngster's forehand, which already was beginning to show results of careful coaching, she called, "That's all for today," and walked over to the side.

Only 18

The girl, herself, was not much older than the youngster she was coaching, and in fact had not been playing tennis much longer. Just 18 years old, Peggy Shinnick was already a professional, possibly the youngest in the country.

Peggy's name is not a by-word in tennis circles, nor has she left an indelible mark in recent tournaments. She has hardly been around long enough for that. She has learned the game so thoroughly, however, that she is now able to teach others successfully.

Like most every girl, Peggy of course knew what a tennis court looked like before she turned 16. But it was not until she reached that age that she began playing with anything approaching seriousness.

Helped by Packer

It was her good fortune that her playing caught the eye of William S. Packer, often called the "father of tennis in Winchester." Mr. Packer, who has coached many tournament hopefuls into real contenders, took hold of Peggy just two years ago this fall, and after a few months' practice, sent her into the national junior girls' indoor championships at Longwood Covered Courts. In her first-round match, Peggy eliminated the No. 1 girls' junior of Rhode Island.

It would be nice to say that Peggy went right ahead to win the title, but the record books say otherwise. She was put out in the next round, but not before she had shown that in little more than three months she had progressed far beyond the novice class.

The following summer Peggy entered several tournaments, including the annual Winchester competitions, and had more than average success. Last winter she again tried in the Longwood affair, but was unfortunate in meeting a seasoned campaigner in the first round.

Playground Instructor

Early this year she helped Helen Boehm, coach at Wheaton, who came to Winchester High to teach students at the school gymnasium. From her Peggy picked up valuable pointers in coaching which stand her in good stead now.

During the spring the 18-year-old southpaw was appointed playground instructor at Leonard Field, Winchester, where most of her time is spent with the younger children. How successful she is at this type of work may be seen from the way the youngsters react to her. Whenever she appears on the field, she is immediately surrounded and is not left alone until she goes home.

All that is fine, and Peggy likes the work. But it leaves her no time for practice at her favorite sport, much less to enter tournaments for experience. On the advice of Mr. Packer, therefore, she turned professional.

15 Pupils

Up until the time the camp season began, the young pro had 15 pupils, who ranged in age from eight to 18. Although her playground job occupied most of the day, Peggy used to cut short her lunch hour to give a lesson or two, and ended the day with a few lessons in the evening.

Since she gave up her amateur status, a new world has opened for her. She has found she likes to teach, so much so that she plans to make it her life work. To prepare herself, she hopes to go to a school of physical education this fall.

Peggy is definitely serious about her chosen vocation. To round out her capabilities, she has even traded lessons with an elocution teacher to learn how to use her voice. In return for a lesson in speaking, she gives a lesson in tennis to the elocution teacher's daughter.

From now on tennis is a business with Peggy Shinnick. She likes to think of it that way, but every once in a while she can't help wondering, "Imagine getting paid for playing tennis. Why, work is fun!"

Two Changes

LONDON, July 18 (CP Cable)—Two changes are being made in the team to represent England against the West Indies in the second cricket test opening at Manchester, July 22. The first match in the three-game international series played at Lord's three weeks ago resulted in an eight-wickets victory for England.

Hedley Verity, 34-year-old Yorkshire spin bowler, will be missing from the home team, his place going to Tom Goddard, another veteran who is playing at the top of his form for Gloucestershire. Playing against Kent two weeks ago, Goddard became the third bowler in the history of English first-class cricket to take 17 wickets in one day.

Decline of Harold Gimblett, Somerset's hard-hitting first wicket batsman, in recent matches has led to his replacement by Arthur Fagg. The young Kent player will open the English innings with Leonard Hutton of Yorkshire.

The team:

W. H. Hammond and Goddard, Gloucestershire; Hutton, Bowes and Wood, Yorkshire; Fagg and Wright, Kent; Paynter, Lancashire; Compton, Middlesex; Hardstaff, Nottinghamshire; Copson, Derbyshire.

MacNeill Wins Low Net

Clarence W. MacNeill of The Christian Science Monitor took low net honors with an 86-76 in the Newspapermen's Golf Association special tournament at the George Wright municipal course yesterday. W. O. Nicoll of the Monitor took second net honors with an 86-77. Low gross went to Chris Keane of the Globe, who turned in an 80. Fred Wright, last year's State amateur champion who relinquished his title this year, shot a one-over-par 72 to lead the guest division. Prizes this year were donated by Mayor Tobin.

Nashua Golfers Win

Guy Paulson and Bill McBride of the Nashua Country Club combined yesterday to win the N. E. P. G. A. pro-greenskeepers championship over the Brae Burn Country Club course in West Newton. The two turned in a card of 80-70 to lead the team of John Bernardi and Frank Wilson of Charles River by a single stroke. Thirty-seven combinations were entered in the tournament.

Many thousands now play softball.

Walter Hagen was British open golf champion 10 years ago.

The Pirates have seven farms.

Women's Tennis Gets Under Way

Today at Longwood

Hope Knowles, Philadelphia, defeated Florence LeBoutillier, N. Y., 10—8, 6—1.
Pat Canning, San Francisco, defeated Eleanor Ciccone, Newton, 6—3, 6—1.
Virginia Wolfenden, San Francisco, defeated Peggy Balan, Worcester, 6—1, 6—2.
Mary Lou Johnson, Los Angeles, defeated Barbara Nields, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—4.
Ruth Carter, Boston, defeated Barbara Scott, Yonkers, N. Y., 6—2, 6—1.
Polly Morrill, Dedham, defeated Joy Hartman, Pittsburgh, 6—2, 6—2.
Louise Raymond, Scarsdale, N. Y., defeated Margaret Haskell, Brookline, 6—3, 6—1.

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After the usual Monday inaugural when even the big-name players of the tourney and potential spectators were hanging their "wash" elsewhere, Longwood's 47th Bowl tennis tournament today looked to the debuts of Gene Mako, seeded No. 1, and the Australians, Adrian Quist and Jack Crawford, one and two on the foreign list, to whet the tennis interest of local fans towards early-round match play.

With the women's tourney staging an early start this morning, and the men's doubles on deck this afternoon, a decided dramatic shift was evidenced from yesterday's lackadaisical scenery.

Although a few third-round matches featured this afternoon's card, mainly the scheduled 1:30 p. m. meetings of Gardnar Mulloy and George Pero, both of Miami, Fla., and J. Gilbert Hunt, Washington, D. C., vs. Bobby Low of Stanford University, there were still a number of first-round and second-round matches, remnants of yesterday's late arrivals, still on the card.

Mako vs. D'Arcy

Mako was scheduled to face off with Austin D'Arcy, Longwood, in a second-round match, after a first-round bye. Quist, who likewise was given a respite because of his No. 1 foreign seeding, will meet Samuel Fitch of Longwood late today. The debut of Crawford, the former international star, will find him pitted against W. F. Rice of Boston in a first-round match.

Most Davis Cup interest this week will center in the doubles play which opens this afternoon, the future Cup "hopefuls," Frankie Parker and Gene Mako, seeded No. 1 in the tourney. On direct instructions from Walter C. Pate, who is on here to watch them, Parker and Mako today begin their summer's doubles campaign that is expected to make them the No. 1 Davis Cup doubles tandem.

Murphys Seeded Second

Seeded behind them are the Murphy twins of Chicago, Chet and Bill; Gardnar Mulloy and Johnny Doeg, another Davis Cup tandem in the making; and Dave Freeman and Eddie Alloo, the young Californians who are most likely to score some upsets before this tournament has dropped its curtain.

Freeman, No. 1 ranked nationally in the juniors last year, scored two convincing wins yesterday, and has already picked up a gallery with his clever and colorful play. The sixth seeded blonde from Pasadena disposed of W. Trevor Cooke, formerly of Birmingham, Eng., 6-0, 6-3, and then dropped Jack Wendell, Princeton sophomore, 6-4, 6-4.

Alloo vs. Doeg

Alloo meets Doeg in a first-round singles match today, the only curtain-raiser to provide close competition. With Doeg attempting a come-back and Alloo, one of the most promising of this most recent coast wave, the match should have few "leaks" from "stem to stern."

A mild upset for form followers locally, but not a national surprise, was Paul Guibord's second-round defeat at the hands of the young Stanford sophomore, Bobby Low, yesterday, 6-3, 6-3. It took the nationally ranked Bob Kamrath three sets in the national intercollegiates this year before Low bowed out.

George Pero, one of Miami University's players in the tourney, flashed brilliant tennis before Massachusetts state champion, Bob Decker, to score another mild upset in the first day matches, 6-4, 7-5.

Otherwise the first day's activities ran true to form, with seeded stars Mulloy, Freeman, and Gil Hunt advancing with no trouble. Other seeded stars, Chet and Bill Murphy, Mako, Doeg, were all on their way from other tournaments.

Serves and Returns

The temporary Davis Cup squad now lists Frankie Parker, Gardnar Mulloy, Johnny Doeg, now at Longwood, Elwood Cooke, Don McNeill and Bobby Riggs, on their way home from England, and Wayne Sabin, who is resting this week. Pate, non-playing captain of the U. S. squad, is following all the major tournaments this summer and will give complete data when the final team is picked.

♦ ♦ ♦

This complete Davis Cup squad plus all other young and promising stars will be present next week when Seabright's annual lawn tennis championships get under way. Seabright is the second of the four "proving" ground tournaments of the season, this Bowl tourney being the first.

♦ ♦ ♦

Frankie Kovacs, one of the country's most promising young California starlets, is unable to play tournament tennis this summer because of a "tennis arm." He is now taking up the game from the port side, and is reported quite capable in his ambidexterity.

♦ ♦ ♦

The seeded women's list finds Helen Pederson of Stamford, Conn., at the top of the list. Following Miss Pederson, are Virginia Wolfendon, San Francisco; Kay Winthrop, Boston, and Helen Bernhard, New York.

From Dories to Keels

By a Staff Photographer

Swampscott's junior yachtsmen, Bruce Durkee, Nancy Dunwoody, and Capt. Tom Rowen (left to right), proved they knew how to sail keel boats as well as their favorite Yankee Dories yesterday. They took the lead in the North Shore Junior Championship series at Annisquam.

Swampscott Crew Leading

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANNISQUAM, July 18—Those "dory" sailors are in the news again!

Swampscott's enterprising young yachtsmen today are once more showing the way in the North Shore junior championships after yesterday's first-day races.

Capt. Tom Rowen, with Bruce Durkee and Nancy Dunwoody handling sheets, proved that consistency was the way to sail in this type of racing as he chalked up two seconds and a fourth for a three-fourths point lead over the defending Annisquam crew and Sandy Bay.

Tacked Off Course

After a faulty first race which found the wind shifting to the northerd and the race committee failing to recall the puzzled youngsters who, expecting a true beat, tacked far off their course, the Swampscott sailors got down to business.

Skipper Rowen was at the tiller up the wind, while Miss Dunwoody, sister of Barber, North Shore champ two years ago, was helming Swampscott's craft off the wind with young Rowen working the spinnaker sheets.

Dick Meechem, recently crowned national interscholastic sailing champion for St. Paul's School, Concord, was facing the task of defending his crown this year, a feat no other Curtis Cup winner has been able to accomplish. Only three-fourths of a point astern of the leading Swampscott forces and with three races to go, Meecham has an excellent chance to repeat.

Crew Roster

Caroll Wonson of Eastern Point is another of this year's crop of leftovers from last year who are taking another crack at the championship. He is the oldest member of the extremely young Curtis Cup hopefuls this year, he being just under the 18 years dead-line.

Crew Roster for 1939

Annisquam Yacht Club—Capt. Richard W. Mechem, 16; Theodore Norton, 15; John Lowe, 13.

Eastern Yacht Club—Capt. Robert Coulson, 14; Daniel R. Pinkham, Jr., 16; Clinton McKim, 13.

Eastern Point Yacht Club—Capt. Carroll W. Wonson, 17; John Clay, Jr., 16; David Richardson, 13.

Pleon Yacht Club—Capt. George D O'Day, 14; Albert W. Clay, 14; Alexander Watson, 15, and Frank Scully, 15, alternate.

Sandy Bay Yacht Club—Capt. Everett P. Wilkinson, Jr., 16; Munroe Hale, 14; David M. Pierce.

Swampscott Yacht Club—Capt. Thomas Rowen, 16; Bruce Durkee, 15; Nancy Dunwoody, 14; and Kenneth Morse, 16, alternate.

Point standing after third race: Swampscott, 13; Annisquam, 12¼; Sandy Bay, 12¼; Eastern Point, 11; Eastern, 8¼; and Pleon, 6.

Bisley Shoot

BISLEY CAMP, Eng., July 18 (CP Cable)—The King's Medal for the best shot in the territorial army has been taken away from Miss M. E. Foster, the only woman who ever won the classic King's prize at the Empire meeting of the National Rifle Association here.

At conclusion of this year's big shoot on Saturday Miss Foster was announced winner of the medal. Today the woman who won the King's Prize in 1930 and was runner-up Saturday in the premier shoot of the great meeting discovered to her "consternation" that she has not been recognized as the winner of the 1939 King's Medal.

At the close of the N. R. A. meeting it was generally conceded that Miss Foster had scored a walkover in the King's Medal as the highest territorial in the King's Hundred, the finalist in the King's Prize, was Lieut. G. M. W. Nicholson of the Queen's Royal Regiment, and he was in 18th place. Owing to cancellation of the army meeting this year the King's Medal was awarded concurrently with the King's Prize.

Miss Foster finished the King's Prize with a score of 278 to win the N. R. A. Badge and $250. She was four points behind the winner, Capt. T. S. Smith, formerly of the 5th Staffordshires.

to the King's Medal on the fact

Miss Foster based her claim she is an Assistant Company Leader in the Women's Transport Section of the Auxiliary Territorial Service. The Secretary of the Territorial Army Association challenged her claim on the ground the auxiliaries were not qualified to compete for the medal.

The question was put to the war office and the official ruling was that the Auxiliary Territorial Service is not recognized as part of the territorial army.

Nelson Gets Assistant

READING, Pa., July 18 (AP)—Frank Moore of Bretton Woods, N. H., has been named assistant golf pro at the Reading Country Club. He will remain on duty while Byron Nelson, national open champion, is filling tournament and exhibition dates. Moore was P. G. A. medalist at Shawnee in 1938. He is an elder brother of Terry Moore, outfielder for the St. Louis Cardinals.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

July 17

DETROIT	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
McCosky, cf	5	2	2	2	2	0	0
Averill, lf	5	3	2	8	2	0	0
Gehringer, 2b	4	1	1	2	3	3	0
Higgins, 3b	4	2	3	4	1	0	0
Greenberg, 1b	5	2	1	1	8	1	0
Cullenbine, rf	3	2	1	1	1	0	0
Tebbetts, c	4	1	3	7	7	0	0
Rogell, ss	3	0	0	0	2	6	0
Newsom, p	5	0	2	2	1	0	0
Totals	39	13	15	27	27	9	0
BOSTON							
Doerr, 2b	3	0	1	1	3	4	0
Berger, ss	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Cramer, cf	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Nonn'khamp, cf	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Foxx, 1b	3	1	1	1	6	0	0
Finney, lb	2	1	1	1	4	0	0
Williams, rf	5	2	2	8	1	0	0
Cronin, ss	3	0	0	1	1	3	1
Carey, 3b	3	1	1	2	1	2	0
Vosmik, lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Tabor, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	1	1
Peacock, c	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Rich, p	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Heving, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sayles, p	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	36	6	10	15	24	10	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	0	1	6	1	0	3	0	0	—	12
Boston	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	6

Runs batted in, Williams 2, Tabor, Carey 2, Vosmik, Averill 3, Higgins 2, Cullenbine, Greenberg, Tebbetts 3, Newsom. Two-base hits, Tebbetts, Gehringer, Higgins, Williams, Carey. Home runs, Williams, Averill 2, Tebbetts. Sacrifices, Gehringer, Tebbetts. Double plays, Rogell, Gehringer and Greenberg 2. Left on bases, Boston 8, Detroit 8. Bases on balls, by Heving, by Sayles 4, by Newsom 6. Struck out, by Rich, by Sayles, by Newsome 7. Hits, off Rich, 6 in 3 1-3 innings; off Heving, 5 in 2-3 innings (none out in fourth); off Sayles, 4 in 5 innings. Wild pitches, Newsom, Sayles. Losing pitcher, Rich. Umpires, McGowan, Pipgras and Quinn. Time, 2h. 21m. Attendance, 5,880.

Bees

July 17

CINCINNATI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Gamble, lf	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
Frey, 2b	5	1	2	3	1	5	0
Werber, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
McCormick, 1b	3	1	0	0	13	0	0
Lombardi, c	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hershberger, c	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Craft, cf	4	0	1	2	1	1	0
Bong'ov'ni, rf	4	0	2	3	2	0	0
Myers, ss	4	0	1	1	2	5	0
Walters, p	4	0	1	1	1	2	0
Totals	36	4	8	9	27	14	0
BOSTON							
Garms, rf	4	0	1	2	2	0	0
Cooney, cf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Hassett, 1b	4	0	0	0	12	1	0
West, lf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Cuccinello, 2b	3	0	1	1	1	4	0
Majeski, 3b	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Warstler, ss	3	0	0	0	0	2	2
Lopez, c	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
MacFayden, p	1	0	0	0	1	4	1
*Outlaw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	0	4	5	27	11	3

*Batted for MacFayden in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—4

Runs batted in, McCormick, Craft 3. Two-base hits, Garms, Craft. Left on bases, Cincinnati 7, Boston 3. Sacrifices, McCormick, McFayden. Base on balls, by MacFayden, by Walters. Struck out, by Walters, by McFayden 2. Double play, Frey, Myers and McCormick. Passed ball, Lopez. Time, 1h. 38 min. Umpires, Stewart, Moran and Barr. Attendance, 3,372 paid, 7,924 boys.

Mulloy Works 'After Class' At Longwood

Gardnar Mulloy was just one of the gallery late yesterday afternoon; but he was an interested "school teacher," working "after class" preparing his next day's lesson—or, at least he hoped so—as he watched "pupil" George Pero polish off Bob Decker, recently crowned Massachusetts singles champion in a second-round Longwood Bowl match.

The professor was doing some "home work" of his own as he studied his student's style, in order that he might teach young Pero some advanced principles of smooth stroking, or would it be a scorching overhead, when professor meets student this afternoon.

Mulloy Applauds

In the fall and winter, Mulloy keeps in tennis trim by coaching and playing with the racketers of Miami University, Florida, while working for a construction company in nearby Miami. Another of his most apt pupils, Bill Hardie, junior last year, was at his side yesterday as Mulloy, usually unmoved on or off the court, applauded the many excellent shots his pupil Pero was making.

"Now's the time to applaud," he would call out to the partisan crowd rooting for the local favorite, Decker, as Pero's forcing game, a direct tribute to Mulloy who employs the same technique, resulted in many smashing placements.

Mulloy himself had just completed two effortless matches only a few hours after he had arrived at Longwood following a long drive from Connecticut. He was still attired in his white sport shirt with Miami lettered on it and white shorts that seemed to emphasize his angular tanned legs.

Teams With Doeg

Mulloy's appearance in the Bowl tourney is practically a direct order from Davis Cup committeemen, who are interested in watching not only his singles play this week, but his doubles work as he teams with Johnny Doeg of Rumson, N. J., a famous tennis name a few years back.

"Oh, yes, I'm on the Davis Cup squad this year," and there was a bright twinkle in his eyes. "Mr. Pate (Walter Pate, non-playing captain of the squad) is interested in seeing how Doeg and I team together in the doubles. He'll be here in a day or so. Of course, they'll watch my singles."

Caused Comment

Mulloy's singles caused much comment last week when he defeated Gene Mako, seeded No. 1 here, in the semifinal round at Spring Lake.

"Just hitting them better that day," he said. "Sure, Mako's improved. I guess I'm playing better this year."

The consensus among first-day tennis fans yesterday certainly agreed to that, as they watched this 11th ranking player of last year easily dispose of his first- and second-round opponents, Andy Bismark, Boston, 6—2, 6—3, and George Lowman, Boston, 6—0, 6—4. Both his backhand and forehand drives featured an almost complete arc on the follow through in his baseline play, while his overhead, long his forte, boomed with accuracy on the few occasions he took the net. As one observer remarked yesterday, "he's unbeatable at the net."

And that's why the Davis Cup committee is concerned with Mulloy and his doubles play. But Mulloy himself is interested in singles. That's why the close "school teacher" attitude yesterday.

W. A. D.

Goal-Hi

LAWRENCE, Kan. (AP)—Dr. F. C. Allen, versatile Kansas U. coach who's always tinkering with basketball, has come to the rescue of unfortunate cagers who toss goals into opponents' baskets.

Goal-Hi, a variation of basketball, has only one goal and it's the target of both sides. The new sport made its debut last night with former college stars mixing it in a rough, strenuous 41-40 contest.

The game is played on a circular court 50 feet in diameter. There is a six-foot circle around the goal, which has no backboard. No player is permitted in this area without penalty.

When a goal is made, the ball is deflected back into the court by a metal cone. Thus there is no letup as in the regular cage sport.

Players who commit fouls are placed in a penalty box for a time as in hockey, leaving their teammates short.

A ball must be hit 400 feet to reach the Cubs' center field fence.

National open golf play began in 1894.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Dizzy Dean, returning to box for first time since May 3, pitched four-hit ball to down Boston Bees 3-1 for Cubs.

Three Years Ago

Avery Brundage, president of American Olympic Committee, served sharp warning to athletes violating training rules and threatened dismissal for further infractions.

Five Years Ago

Joe Turnesa, putting one-handed, won Long Island open golf tournament by four strokes.

Mountain Golf Tourney Under Way at Colorado Springs With Savage Defending

Trans-Mississippi Amateur Has Strong Array of Talent

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 18 (AP)—The course is good and so is the field, so there seems to be every assurance the 39th renewal of the Trans-Mississippi golf tournament, opening today, will be a scramble to the last putt on peak-guarded Broadmoor's exacting greens next Sunday.

No tournament in Colorado ever has summoned forth a stronger array of golfers who play for cups and silverware.

Big Entry List

The entry list is so big—239—the committee had to start today's 18-hole qualifying round at 7:30 a. m., Mountain Standard Time, and they'll still be playing after the sun has slipped behind Pikes Peak, directly west of the first tee.

"One of the largest fields in Trans-Mississippi history and by far the fastest," was the verdict of Blaine Young, Association Secretary from Omaha.

Savage Defends

Ven Savage, defending champion from Salt Lake City, looked forward to a comfortable day on the clubhouse porch while his mates scrambled for the other 63 places in the championship flight for match play starting tomorrow.

Savage, who said calmly his game was "all right," thought 79 or 80 would be good enough to qualify. Par is 35-35—70 for the 6,500-yard course.

"It's a good course and that rough will be mighty tough with any rain," Savage said. "But it's on the greens this tournament will be won. They're really a test."

64 to Qualify

The Trans-Mississippi is unlike most amateur tournaments in that it has only 18 holes of qualifying play, instead of 36, and qualifies 64 players instead of 32. Only three men have won the title two years running since this meet was originated in 1901.

Three former T-M champions—John Dawson of Hollywood, Don Schumacher of Dallas, and Eddie Held of Denver—and the Western amateur champions for this year and last fared forth along the golfing trail today.

Harry Tood, rangy Dallas insurance salesman, won the Western at Oklahoma City Sunday, succeeding Bob Babbish of Detroit who is out to redeem himself in mountain skirmish.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

New York Wants Night Baseball

Realizing that New York clientel is ready for night baseball certain metropolitan scribes are putting the pressure on the Giants and Yankees. As the arclight bang wagon gathers momentum throughout the majors with the Chicago White Sox the latest to climb aboard, the two New York organizations claim they are still not interested in installing plants at the Polo Grounds and Yankee Stadium.

But according to Bill McKechnie, who makes it his business to know what goes on in the National League, the apparent attitude of the Giants and Yankees is nothing more than idle chatter. "I know for a fact that at least one club is planning night ball in New York next season, and I wouldn't be surprised if the other was too," said the manager of the Cincinnati Reds. Although Bill refused to mention names, that "one club" is unquestionably the Giants. Why officials at the Polo Grounds should continually deny any knowledge of such future plans remains a mystery.

Lights for Giants

The Polo Grounds, under Coogan's Bluff, should be an ideal spot for lights. With the stands built as they are, egg shaped, the reflectors and bulbs could be installed without the use of towers. In Yankee Stadium, towers would probably be necessary in right and center fields.

Despite the strong feeling of the players against it, there is no denying that night ball is forcing its way into every big league city. The experiment started by Larry MacPhail at Cincinnati is very much a part of the game and the club owners might just as well accept the fact. Sooner or later lighting plants will become a part of Fenway Park, the Beehive, Briggs' Stadium, Forbes Field, Sportsman's Park, Wrigley Field and Griffith Stadium, as well as the Polo Grounds and Yankee Stadium. So why wait?

Ignored Standing

When MacPhail brought his noble experiment to Cincy in 1935, the Reds were low in the National League standing. The fans ignored this incident, however, and 142,000 stormed the park for seven games. The novelty of the affair attracted many, of course, but apparently the novelty has not worn off. Customers are still turning out in great numbers—numbers that are forcing the issue.

To dive further into Cincinnati figures, the Reds have played to some 619,000 persons in 31 afterdark contests, including 80,503 in three engagements this year. At Brooklyn last season, with MacPhail again carrying the banner, the Dodgers played to 189,800 plus, and in the June 15 inaugural better than 37,000 saw Johnny Vander Meer pitch his second successive no-hitter. In a trio of night games this year, the Dodgers have drawn some 95,000 fans. Interest at Philadelphia and Cincinnati is just as great. Now the White Sox are putting up lighting towers at Comiskey Park.

Systems Improving

Magnates opposed to the nocturnal pastime further argue that it will eventually ruin the game, which, naturally, would be far more important than the player angle, if true. There was much talk about batters getting hit with fast balls back in '35, but with lighting systems being improved almost every hour, chances of an accident of this sort are no greater than in the sunlight. And, as a matter of fact, there have been no major casualties under the bulbs. There probably will never be a flood of nocturnal battles over the major circuit, but seven or more games under lights may make it possible for certain clubs to continue playing during the day.

Those strong for the arclight pastime insist that the annual midsummer All-Star game is heading for a night career. It might even get here by 1940, if a plant is installed at Sportsman's Park. Some optimistic critics hint at a World Series without sunshine. However, with the inter-league warfare scheduled as it is in October, when the evenings are more suggestive of indoor events, no prospective attendance figures could lure the magnates to make history in this direction.

Lefty Grove brings up an interesting point. He contends that averages of day and night games should be compiled separately, and that no records made under the lights should be compared with marks made in the sunshine. Lefty was thinking, of course, of Vander Meer's second no-hitter. Could it be professional jealousy?

Henry Picard Leads Pros In Money Winning

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Though he failed to qualify for match play in the National P. G. A. championship last week, Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., still is second among the country's money-winning golf pros and third in the Vardon Trophy standings, or "batting averages."

Henry Picard, the new P. G. A. champion, leads both divisions, according to figures released yesterday by Fred Corcoran, Tournament Bureau Manager of the P. G. A. The chocolate soldier has won $8,177 and has 393 Vardon Trophy points.

Behind him in earnings come Snead, $6,777; Byron Nelson, U. S. open champion, and beaten P. G. A. finalist, $6,673; Dick Metz, Lake Forest, Ill., $6,423; Ralph Guldahl, Madison, N. J., $5,457; E. J. (Dutch) Harrison, Oak Park, Ill., $4,484; Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., $4,141; Horton Smith, Chicopee, Mass., $4,045; Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., $3,479; Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., $3,348; Harry Cooper, Eastern Point, Conn., $3,250, and Denny Shute, Huntington, W. Va., $2,775.

Trailing Picard in the Vardon standings, to be used in selecting the U. S. Ryder Cup team, are Nelson, 353; Snead, 268; Metz, 231; Guldahl, 199; Hogan, 185; Harrison, 163; Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., 162; Smith, 161; Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 145; Cooper, 144, and McSpaden, 138.

Picard and Nelson already are assured of places on the team through their victories in the national championships.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Di Maggio, Yankees	49	178	39	71	.399
Arnovich, Phillies	73	282	45	107	.380
Foxx, Red Sox	66	245	70	87	.355
Bonura, Giants	76	284	57	98	.345
Johnson, Athletics	80	290	69	100	.345
Hassett, Bees	74	293	37	100	.341

Home Runs

National League		American League	
Mize, Cards	18	Greenberg, Tigers	17
Camilli, Dodgers	15	Foxx, Red Sox	15
Ott, Giants	14	Selkirk, Yankees	14
McCormick, Reds	14	Gordon, Yankees	14
Lombardi, Reds	14	Johnson, Athltcs	14
		Williams, R. Sox	14

Runs Batted In

National League		American League	
McCormick, Reds	70	Williams, R. Sox	7
Bonura, Giants	59	Greenberg, Tigers	67
Camilli, Dodgers	57	Johnson, Athltcs	67
		Dickey, Yankees	60

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	58	23	.716
Boston	47	26	.644
Chicago	43	35	.551
Cleveland	40	39	.506
Detroit	40	40	.500
Washington	33	50	.398
Philadelphia	31	48	.397
St. Louis	24	55	.304

Results July 17

New York 3, Cleveland 0.
Detroit 13, Boston 6.
Philadelphia 11, St. Louis 8.
One game postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cincinnati	47	29	.618
New York	41	37	.526
Chicago	42	39	.514
Brooklyn	38	36	.514
St. Louis	39	37	.513
Pittsburgh	37	37	.500
Boston	37	40	.481
Philadelphia	23	49	.319

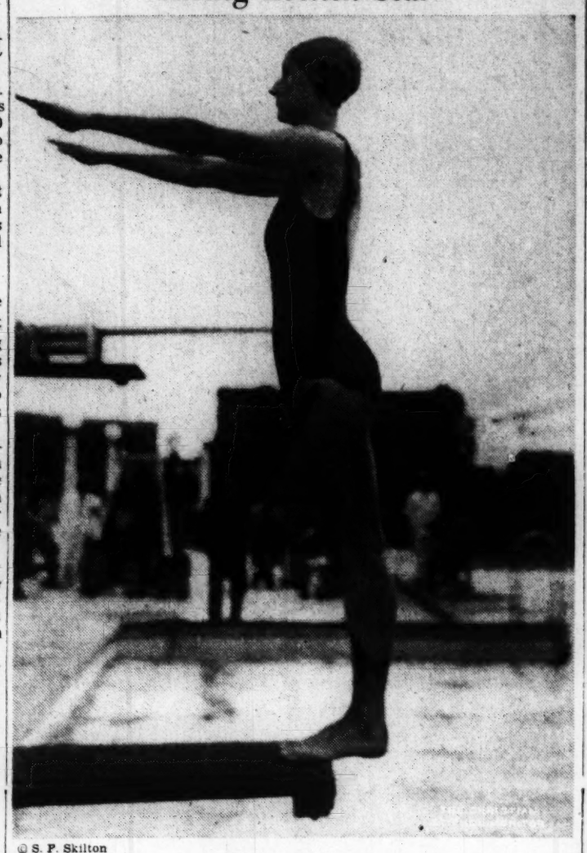
Results July 17

Cincinnati 4, Boston 0.
Pittsburgh 7, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 4, New York 3.
Chicago 11, Brooklyn 2.

Goose Goslin is now player-manager of the Trenton Senators.

Finland has hired six foreign coaches for its Olympic teams.

Rising British Star



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Maire Hider

Youthful high-diver of whom great things are expected in international competition

And Talking of . . . Diving

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Climbing to Fame

LONDON—Maire Hider, rising British high diver (if you can call a high diver that), has her heart specially set on diving for England against Denmark in the international aquatic contest that is to take place at the Empire Pool, Wembley, Aug. 18 and 19. For when she represented Great Britain in the European highboard championship last year her total of points was only 1.75 inferior to that of the winner—the famous Danish star, I. M. Beeken—and now Maire figures that she may be capable of turning the tables if, as expected, she meets this rival again at Wembley.

Incidentally, Miss Hider credited herself in the European championships with a bigger tally of points than Dorothy Poynton-Hill (U. S. A.) did when winning the last Olympic competition at Berlin in 1936. Maire's aggregate was 35.34 against the American girl's 33.93. Competition for the European title was extremely close, however, and Miss Hider, although so near to the winner on points, finished no higher than fourth. Even so, she was placed above the reigning British champion, Madge Moulton.

Typist

Maire Hider, a typist in a London office, is showing in practice this season a continuance of the improvement in skill that first became manifest after she had some special coaching in 1938 from Capt. G. la C. Baudains, well-known British authority on diving, who was one of the judges at the Berlin Olympic Games.

Following a few weeks under this gentleman's instruction Miss Hider took second place in the British women's highboard championship and, as she is only 19 years of age, greater things are expected of her in the future.

Indebted to Pete

Diving off the high boards and the spring boards is now an extremely popular pastime in Britain. And for this fact we are largely indebted to Pete Desjardins, the celebrated American professional star and former Olympic champion. Since his spectacular successes at the Amsterdam Olympics in 1928, Pete has made several professional tours in this country—he was a pioneer of high diving as popular public entertainment in Britain—and his displays aroused enormous enthusiasm wherever he went. Subsequently other professional divers followed the same trail, but Pete is remembered as the old original, the man who turned the attention of British youngsters toward the thrill and skill of diving.

So many boys and girls were inspired by what they saw the Americans do that they took to the game really earnestly and, indeed, Pete himself was so impressed by the way they set about things that he went on record with the remark that it was only a matter of time before Britain would produce divers capable of beating the best in other lands.

Well, in a measure, this can be said to have happened already, because in 1938 an English girl won the European springboard championship for women. She is Betty Slade, a 17-year-old from Ilford.

Big Watching Public

Since there are now more swimming pools than ever before and consequently more regular swimmers, there is now a big watching public for aquatics in Britain. Especially in their most spectacular form. Which is diving. A thing that has struck me about high diving (apart from the water, in the case of my own modest but highly spectacular attempts), is the number of people who attain to quite a respectable standard of performance.

Many more folk than you might imagine are qualified to clamber up to the loftiest heights, reserved (very properly) for those divers who know what they are going to do when they leap off into space. And this is the surest indication that, unlike the divers themselves, the general standard of diving in Britain is going up all the while.

Davey O'Brien Preferred For All-Star Team

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP) — The football fans participating in the nationwide poll to select a squad of college all-stars to play the New York pro Giants are showing a decided preference for Davey O'Brien as quarterback on the composite selection.

O'Brien, brilliant star at Texas Christian last fall, has polled 242,173 votes, almost three times as many as his nearest rival.

The squad of college seniors will play the Giants in Soldier Field the night of Aug. 30. The poll closes at midnight next Saturday.

The leaders:

Ends—Earl Brown, Notre Dame, 137,516; Bowden Wyatt, Tennessee, 118,948; Bill Daddio, Pittsburgh, 115,726.

Tackles—Bob Haak, Indiana, 124,893; Ed Beinor, Notre Dame, 119,204.

Guards—Ralph Heikkinen, Michigan, 140,755; Ed Bock, Iowa State, 118,428.

Horace Bell, Minnesota, 99,934; Mike Kochel, Fordham, 91,982.

Centers—Dan Hill, Duke, 126,958; Ed Longhi, Notre Dame, 79,324.

Quarterbacks—O'Brien, 242,172; Ed Hofer, Notre Dame, 88,127.

Halfbacks—Bob MacLeod, Dartmouth, 186,173; Marshall Goldberg, Pittsburgh, 179,486; John Pingel, Michigan State, 171,928; Bronco Smilanich, Arizona, 142,657.

Fullbacks—Howard Weiss, Wisconsin, 194,802; Dave Anderson, California, 97,493.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Bucky Walters, Reds—Pitched four-hit, 4-0 shutout against Bees for his fifteenth victory of season and seventeenth complete game.

Earl Averill and George Tebbetts, Tigers—Former clouted two home runs and latter homer, double and single in rout of Red Sox.

Clyde Shoun, Cardinals—Came in to halt Giant rally in eighth with tying and winning runs on base as St. Louis won, 4-3.

Wally Moses, Athletics—His three doubles and single led way in 11-8 decision over Browns.

Gabby Hartnett, Cubs—Hit pair of two-baggers, scored two runs and drove in two against Dodgers.

Bump Hadley, Yankees—Outpitched Bob Feller, giving Indians five hits and two bases on balls in 3-0 shutout.

Chuck Klein, Pirates — Two home runs against Phillies ran his hitting streak to 16 straight games.

Western Canada Tennis

VANCOUVER, July 18 (CP)—Jack Bromwich and Harry Hopman, members of Australia's Davis Cup tennis team, will compete in the Western Canada tennis tournament here July 24-29, officials of the Vancouver Lawn Tennis and Badminton Club announced.

Goose Retains Cup

HELSINGFORS, July 18 (AP)—George Nichols' U. S. six-meter yacht, Goose, today retained the Scandinavian gold cup by winning its third race from seven challengers.

Southerners Ruling Roost At the Heights

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—For one day—and maybe for only one—a couple of Southern college players are ruling the roost in the Eastern Clay Court Tennis Championships.

By constant application to their task, Billy Gillespie of Atlanta and Miami University and Jack Mahoney of New York and the University of Virginia led the field into the fifth round yesterday. Gillespie beat George Kraft of Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—2, and Mahoney downed John Benn of Brown University, 6—4, 6—3.

They may not get much further, for the seeded stars in the big field at the Jackson Heights Club are just getting into action. Top-seeded Sidney Wood plays his first match today while Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., seeded second, made an impressive debut yesterday.

Guernsey, national intercollegiate champion and recent winner of the New York State title, crushed Bunny Smith, 6—1, 6—3, in his first match, then won just as easily from Myer Folsom of Palo Alto, Calif., 6—1, 6—1.

Six other seeded players marched through yesterday's long program without a break in their ranks although Bob Kamrath of Austin, Texas, No. 3 on the list, was pressed to beat Phil Rubel of Brooklyn, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3, in the second round.

Defending champion Jeff Podesta of Montclair, N. J., seeded ninth—Martin Buxby of Miami, Ted Olewine, young Berkeley, Calif., star, Marvin Wachman of Chicago and the last two on the seeded list, Joe Fishbach and Frank Bowden of New York, are all a round behind the two pace setters. Jack Kramer of Montebello, Calif., Bob Peacock of Berkeley, Calif., and J. Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J., seeded fifth, sixth and eighth, all landed safely in the third round.

One break in the seeded ranks marked the opening of the women's singles tourney. Judy Lackenbruck of Pleasantville, N. Y., eliminated Fifth Seeded Elaine Fischel of Santa Monica, Calif., 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, in the first round.

English Cricket

LONDON, July 18 (CP Cable)—Kent defeated Gloucestershire by 98 runs in an English county cricket match concluded a day ahead of schedule yesterday. Rain interfered with most matches. No play was possible in the Derbyshire-Yorkshire contest at Chesterfield and the Durham-West Indies game was abandoned as a draw.

Close-of-play scores in matches started Saturday follow:

Kent 182 and 189 (Ames 79); Gloucestershire 179 and 103 (Wright six wickets for 20 runs); at Maidstone.

Derbyshire 61 for two wickets; vs. Yorkshire; at Chesterfield.

Nottinghamshire 560 for nine wickets, declared (Keeton 312 not out, Heane 88); Middlesex 119 (Voce seven for 70) and 49 for one; at the Oval.

Surrey 285 and 16 for no wickets; Essex 161 (Eastman 99, O'Connor 31); at Colchester.

Glamorgan 157 (Baring five for 20); Hampshire 22 for two wickets; at Southampton.

Lancashire 181 for two wickets (Place 68 not out, Paynter 55); vs. Somerset; at Yeovil.

Northamptonshire 234 and 94 for four wickets; Sussex 310 (Bartlett 81, Timms six for 57); at Hove.

Leicestershire 39 for one; vs. Worcestershire; at Worcester.

Durham 101 and 42 for three wickets; West Indies 203; at Sunderland.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Arnovich, Philadelphia, .380; Bonura, New York, .345.

Runs—Werber, Cincinnati, 66; Frey, Cincinnati, 64.

Runs Batted In—McCormick, Cincinnati, 70; Bonura, New York, 59.

Hits—Arnovich, Philadelphia, and Brown, St. Louis, 107.

Doubles—Slaughter, St. Louis, 26; Mize, St. Louis, 25.

Triples—Herman, Chicago, 12; Garms, Boston, and Goodman, Cincinnati, 8.

Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 18; Camilli, Brooklyn, 15.

Stolen Bases—Handley, Pittsburgh, 13; Hack, Chicago, 12.

Pitching—Wyatt, Brooklyn, 8-3; Dean, Chicago, 4-1.

American League

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .399; Foxx, Boston, .355.

Runs—Cramer and Foxx, Boston, 70.

Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 73; Johnson, Philadelphia, and Greenberg, Detroit, 67.

Hits—Rolfe, New York, 112; McQuinn, St. Louis, 110.

Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 28; Rolfe, New York, 27.

Triples—Wright, Washington, 9; Keltner, Cleveland; Kuhel, Chicago; McQuinn, St. Louis, McCosky, Detroit, and Travis and Lewis, Washington, 7.

Home Runs—Greenberg, Detroit, 17; Foxx, Boston, 15.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 30; Chapman, Cleveland, 13.

Pitching—Donald, New York, 10-0; Sundra, New York, 5-0.

Strikeout Star

ROCHESTER, N. H., July 18 (AP)—Clarence "Cy" Longley, 17, who piled up 144 strikeouts in 76 innings as a schoolboy pitcher, blanked the Rochester Cardinals last night, 6 to 0, in a Sunset League game on the eve of a trip to Boston to talk business with the Boston Bees.

The former Rochester High School star, who has worked out twice in the last two weeks with the Bees, struck out 10 batters last night, and held the Cardinals to three hits. The southpaw was pitching for the Rochester Turgeons.

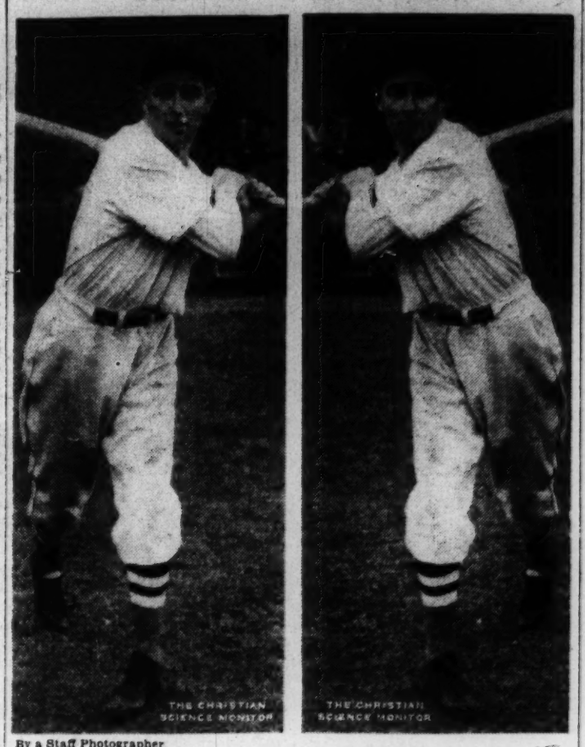
Connecticut Golf

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 18 (AP)—The Westchester - Fairfield County Women's Golf Association team, picked stars from Westchester County, N. Y., and Fairfield County, Conn., defeated the Connecticut Women's Golf Association team yesterday in their annual match by a score of 10 to 5.

Jack Hawkins of El Paso twice fanned 16 batters in a game.

The majors bar freak gloves.

Tried to Fool Us Doc?



By a Staff Photographer

Doc Cramer, Switch Hitter

The Red Sox centerfielder has a sense of humor. The staff photographer asked him to pose and Doc swung his bat as a righthander and the photographer realizing what had happened returns the compliment on Doc by simply reversing the print, thereby making Doc a switch hitter.

Windigo First at Mackinaw

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., July 18 (AP) — Windigo, Manitou and Meridian crossed the finish line one, two, three yesterday in the 15th annual Port Huron to Mackinac sailing race which started last Saturday.

Windigo, a 72-foot ocean-going racing yawl, carried a crew of New Yorkers with Carl Schmidlapp, of Seawabhaka Yacht Club, as skipper. It finished at 4:08:31 p. m., (E. S. T.) after a run of approximately 48½ hours.

Manitou, a yawl piloted by James R. Lowe, Grand Rapids, Mich., finished one minute and 28 seconds later.

At 5:53:35 the Meridian, Milt Knight's big schooner from Toledo, crossed the line. The Meridian was scratch boat.

The corrected time upon which the race's winner is determined will be announced later by officials of the race. Windigo, because of its specifications, had a time allowance of eight minutes, 58 seconds, whereas the Manitou had an allowance of one hour and 28 minutes.

The sloop Chez Chien of Dayton, Ohio, put in at Tawas City, Mich., yesterday after abandoning the race. It is one of the smaller boats. The original fleet was 33 boats.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results July 17

International League

Jersey City 10, Buffalo 7.
Baltimore 10, Montreal 5.
Toronto 4, Syracuse 0.
(Only games).

American Association

Milwaukee 5, Columbus 0.
Indianapolis 4, St. Paul 2.
Louisville 13, Minneapolis 2.
(Only games).

Eastern League

Binghamton 8, Hartford 4.
Williamsport 4, Scranton 7.
Elmira 4, Wilkes-Barre 1.
Albany 4, Springfield 2.

Southern Association

Atlanta 4, Chattanooga 3.
Birmingham 9, New Orleans 4.
Little Rock 4, Memphis 2.
(Only games).

Archers Meet In St. Paul For U. S. Titles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Archers from 21 States and Canada have been pouring into this city to take part in the 59th annual championship of the National Archery Association. On hand are most of the 1938 champions to defend their titles. In the Flight Shoot Division, Gene Warnich of Portland, Ore., who shot 462yds. 1ft. 9in. regular style, to win the National title last year; Curtis L. Hill of Dayton, Ohio, free style 1938 champion making 610yds. 4in. to capture this event and Glendoline Vinyard of Candby, Ore., the Ladies' Flight Champion last year with a regular style distance of 345yds. 1ft. 6 in.—all have arrived for the tournament.

There is considerable interest in this event since several former champions are also on hand to offer the stiffest sort of competition. Homer Prouty of Portland, Ore., holds a record set in 1933 of 478 yards, for the men in the Regular Style Division and has held the championship four times. Bruce Robertson of Milwaukee, Wis., Forrest Nayler of Toronto, Canada, Roy Case of Racine, Wis., are outstanding experts at this long range type of shooting; while in the ladies' division Mrs. Millie Hill of Dayton, Ohio, 1936 champion; Mrs. Myrtle Miller of New York, Canadian National Exposition titlest in 1935, and Mary Nayler of Toronto, Canada, '37 E. A. A. champion, plan to give Miss Vinyard plenty of keen competition.

It is of interest to record the record-breaking mark set in 1938 at the California State Archery Association by Ken Wilhelm of Barstow, Calif., who officially shot 758yds. 1ft. in the Free Style Division.

Ohio leads the other states with almost 40 entries—followed closely by large contingents from Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Pennsylvania and Michigan.

On hand to defend their titles or to regain the title they formerly held are the following past and present champions: Jean Schweitzer of Lakewood, Ohio, who was Junior Girls' Champion in 1935; Sonny Johns of Tacoma, Washington, Champion in 1938; Jean Ainsworth Tenney of Clear Springs, Maryland, Champion in 1937 and 1938; Beatrice Hodgson of San Pedro, Calif., Champion in 1928; Pat Chambers of Portland, Ore., National Champion in 1938. Also Mary Nayler of Toronto, Canada, 18-year old former E. A.A. Champion in 1937; promising young Ann M. Weber of Bloomfield, N. J., E. A. A. Champion this year, and Olive Besco Layer of Clarendon Hills, Ill., twice runnerup and holder of many records, all hope to make records for themselves this year.

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FRANCE

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BORDEAUX

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative
Arts

Care of Books in the Home

By Pauline Moody

Librarian, Fletcher Memorial Library, Ludlow, Vermont

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Part I

Editor's Note: While some people consider the care of their books a matter deserving close and intelligent attention, it seems that most owners are content to give volumes a hasty dusting once in a while. Or, if they are not content with this they may not know there are simple methods of care and repair, proven by experience, that can be applied by anyone who cares to do so.

Torn edges, loose pages, soiled edges, soiled bindings—these are conditions that may be remedied with materials easily available following the suggestions outlined here, according to public library methods.

Have all materials mentioned here at hand before beginning work. Cover a table with several thicknesses of newspaper and cut others quarter-page size. Pile these paste papers so they may be discarded as you work. Also, provide plenty of cheesecloth squares for rubbing down pasted parts. Have at hand shears, a small paste brush, paste, waxed paper, tissue paper, and transparent adhesive tape. Dusting powder can be dispensed with if waxed paper is used freely.

Several Definite Tasks

First it is well to remove any marks, spots, or stains inside books; to repair torn pages; and to insert loose pages and pictures.

If a page is cleanly torn, lay waxed paper underneath, match the printing, apply a strip of transparent adhesive tape, smooth down, and wipe with one of the cheesecloth squares. Cut the tape longer than the tear and to extend one-quarter inch each side of it.

If the tear does not have smooth edges, apply a little paste on one edge, join the edges until the printing matches, place waxed paper each side of the tear, and close the book to dry. If the feathered edge is so narrow you think paste will not hold it, apply paste as above and then lay a small piece of tissue paper over the tear. Dry thoroughly—placing the book under a weight—before pulling off the loose tissue paper.

Fastening a Loose Page

A loose page should be trimmed on the inside edge until it fits. Then lay the page on a paste paper and run the brush along the edge to a depth of not more than one-eighth inch. Place the page firmly in position in the book, trim any extending edges, insert waxed paper, and dry thoroughly.

Use a hinge of transparent adhesive tape to insert pictures and maps. A hinge is made by cutting a piece of the tape the length of the book and folding it lengthwise through the middle with the gummed side out. Stick one side of this tape at the inner margin under the loose picture or map. When it is dry, moisten the other half and paste down on the next page of the book. Then push the picture or map well into the book and rub down.

Ragged margins are repaired with three-quarter-inch strips of fairly thin white paper. Apply thin paste to one side of the strip and lay it down carefully, with its edge even with the outside edge of the page. If the page to be repaired is unusually thick, you may use a margin strip on each side of it. As after every pasting operation, insert plenty of waxed paper and close the book to dry—preferably under a weight.

Cleaning Requirements

Needs for cleaning are art gum or red rubber, fine sandpaper, ivory soap and water, and cheesecloth squares. If art gum or an eraser fails to remove marks and spots, they may be washed with a sponge or small piece of cheesecloth wrung out of soapy water. (A little ammonia may be added to the water.) Always rub quickly and lightly from the inner margin out. This method is particularly helpful when renovating picture books.

Although the dozen or more pieces of pewter table ware pictured above were selected primarily as pleasing examples of design, incidentally they are receptacles for numerous types of foods and liquids, as well as means for lighting the table. Water or milk, cream, pepper, salt, mustard and a hot beverage, would usually be contained in the objects noticed from left to right. To say just what the three large platters were intended to hold would call for knowledge of the tastes and cookery of ancestors in the days when spits, pots and skillets used over an open fire comprised their equipment. There seems to be no doubt that these were utilized in the same way as earthenware platters are in our own days—for serving roast, broiled or boiled meat, and possibly semi-liquor foods such as meat stews.

In fact, we have seen the entire old-fashioned New England boiled dinner for a family served on a 16 or 18 inch pewter platter—corned beef, salt pork, potatoes, turnips, carrots and cabbage.

Plate for Hot Foods

The plate with handles is set inside a large bowl-like dish, which explains the wide black line around it. The plate is hollow, an inch and a half thick, with a little trap door in the top of the rim to allow filling with hot water.

More important than all this to collectors, is comment on each of the things as antiques, with some helpful information about periods they belong to.

The large pitcher at left, with domed cover and thumb piece, is probably English, of about 1780. We find this shape much in evidence during the time of George II, and in Queen Anne's time, without the banded body. In early teapots of about 1700, we find similar pear-shaped bodies, with high domed covers and very decided curved spouts and handles.

The lamp with baluster standard has a body the shape of a bell inverted. This is probably American and of the early 1800's. The small pitcher has a band turned out of a liberal thickness of pewter. Sometimes such a band conceals the seam or joint where the two parts of the body are soldered together.

The first small pepper shaker is derived from early Pompeian forms; with a pedestal base added, this makes a very useful shape. The second pepper is derived from the larger and earlier measures, which were of the same shape and came in sets of several sizes.

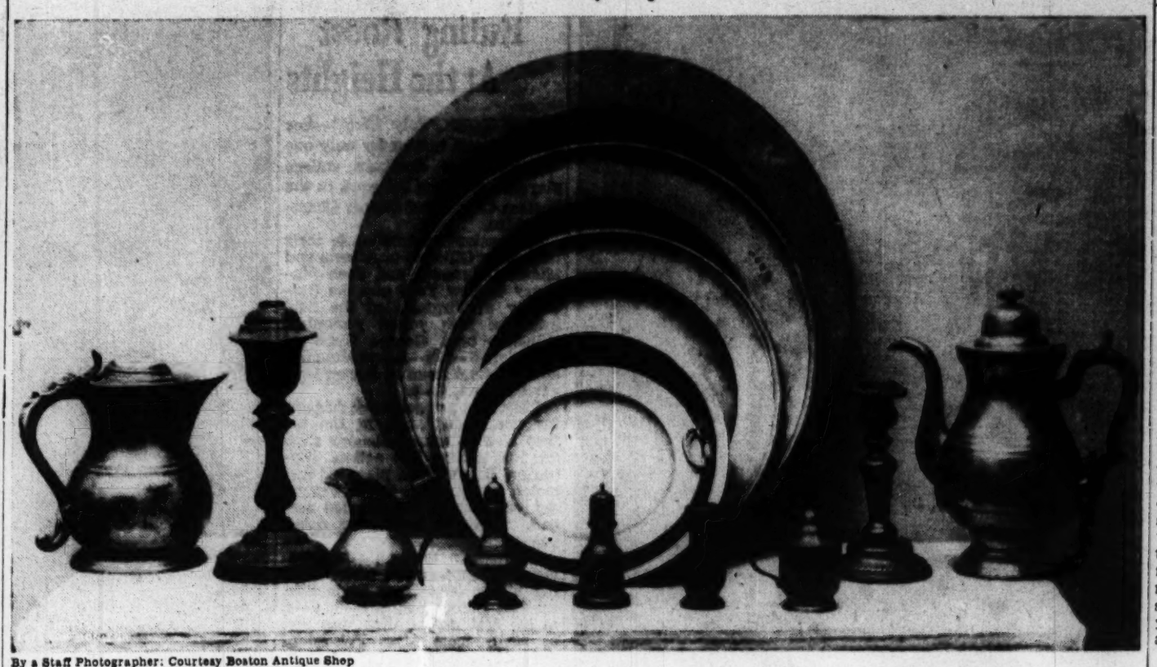
The third pepper is of simplest baluster form, always a choice addition to a collection of pewter. The famous silversmith, Jacob Hurd, Boston, 1702-1754, used this shape in many of his silver designs.

Work of Roswell Gleason

A mustard jug with high cover is of late date—1810-'20. The candlestick with gadroon border was quite common during the time of George III. The coffee pot is probably by Roswell Gleason, a Dorchester pewterer who was probably our most recent active one of the old school. Specimens are still available of this craftman's work. The largest platter is the oldest, its date of 1740-1760 shown by its flat rim. Others were made probably between 1780 and 1810.

There is still another angle from which the things in this group may be noticed—as variations of a few basic elements of design that are adapted to the particular use for which each article is intended. Here is a suggestion which the reader may apply to other design details—the ogee curve, or elongated S, makes the profile lines for the sides of the large pitcher, the whale-oil lamp, the cream jug, the first and third peppers; and in a decadent manner for the latest piece here, the pot at the right.

C. G. B.



By a Staff Photographer: Courtesy Boston Antique Shop

Early Pewter Combines Utility With Pleasing Form

An Old House for Vacations

Part 2.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Second, it seems to the writer that the next important consideration is location. If one wants to get to the house for week ends from early spring to late fall, it is necessary to be within reasonable driving distance. There is, of course, no definite mileage limit. Some people do not mind driving as much as others. From experience and observation, however, it is certain that nearness is a primary asset, if one intends to drive back and forth a good many times during the year. If one is situated so a long stay can be made, that is a different story.

As a general rule, the farther away from the city one goes, and the farther back on little-used roads, the better the bargain. But there are many, many charming old places within fifty miles of most centers. And with all today's traffic there is a vast saving in time and energy between driving fifty and one hundred or more miles! So look around within the shorter radius before extending your search to the more distant areas.

Third, check your future water supply. This is one of the essential prerequisites for comfortable country living. After years of city living, we take water for granted. But not so in the country. It is a real, daily problem if one's water supply fails. Country homes usually get their water from one of two sources: wells or springs.

Inquire among the neighbors how often wells and springs "go dry." Ask how recently the water supply on the place you are considering failed. Water is something that is needed all the time, day in and day out. Every precaution you can take, including having the water tested for purity, is a precaution well worth while.

Fourth, get land enough. This may seem, at first glance, an unnecessary warning, but too often, city people have bought places with too little land. An acre or two seems so much, after the small lots of the city. But there is a great satisfaction in owning land enough to roam over! "This is my land" still answers a natural longing in the hearts of most people. Get some open land, and some woodland. In the winter, you'll enjoy burning in your fireplace logs which you cut by yourself, on your own land.

Fifth, check the neighborhood. This can be done quietly and in an unobjectionable way. Ride around a bit and see if the houses are well kept up; see if people take pride in their lawns, gardens and flowers. Are the farm animals sleek and friendly. One doesn't have to be in any sense "high hat" about it. It is simply good business judgment to buy real estate in a location where people love their homes and take pride in them.

Last of all, when you come to the end of that long trail of searching for an old house that means the fulfillment of dreams, make up your mind that you are going to work slowly, and going to take time to enjoy it. Don't cherish too literally that good advice: "Never put off until tomorrow what you can do today"!

Remember that an old house is good for the soul—as well as good for exercise. Work along slowly, repairing the house, making the gardens, working in the woodlot. Be sure there are comfortable chairs under the trees and that you and your friends use them. Buying an old house is one of life's major experiences. May you find your dream and enjoy it greatly

H. S. P.

York Harbor Antique Show

The season when shows of antiques are usually held is during cool months, but this year a July show will be held from the 24th to the 27th at Marshall House, York Harbor, Maine. Here summer visitors of the vicinity will be able to see selections from the stocks of dealers in many parts of New England and so avoid the trouble of hunting them up at their usual places of business.

Among those who are showing their goods at the Marshall House during the days mentioned, are: Ann's Antique Shop, Haverhill, Mass.; Antiques Magazine, New York City, N. Y.; Milton Babcock, East Milton, Mass.; The Brass Kettle, Newton Center, Mass.; Alice L. Brewster, Portsmouth, N. H.; The Clipper Ship, Pembroke, Mass.; Edith E. Cooke, Wells, Maine; Clementine Goodrich, Wells, Maine; Theodore Gould, Kennebunk Beach, Maine; Don Marsh Jordan, Attleboro, Mass.; Kimball Arms Co., Woburn, Mass.; Lavinia's Window, Holliston, Mass.; Wallace Nutting, Framingham, Mass.; Old Village Antique Shop, York Village, Maine; Ox Bow Antique Shop, Nashua, N. H.; Augusta Hyer Smith, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; George L. Tilden, Northboro, Mass., Fred A. Tobias, Raymond, N. H.; Toby Shop, Wells, Maine; Margaret Tombrink, Watertown, Mass.; Martha J. Woodsum, Westport, Conn.; and Franklyn Upham, Wells, Maine.

Metropolitan Exhibitions

New York

The Museum of Science and Industry, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, in the textile division of its handicrafts section is giving demonstrations of batik making, bookbinding and silk-screen printing. The batik process is shown every morning, book-binding and screen printing in the afternoons. Exhibitions of finished work are included and twice each day, at 2:30 and 4:30, brief talks on the different crafts are given.

* * *

The Decorators' Club, 745 Fifth Avenue, is showing until July 29, a Moroccan mural and screen, recently painted by Charles Baskerville for a house in Lake Forest, Ill., for which Mr. Baskerville has also designed the interior architecture, a simplified contemporary interpretation of the Moroccan style. This will be further stressed by Arab rugs in yellow, grey and white.

* * *

The Pedac Galleries, 630 Fifth Avenue, is showing until July 20, needle-worked furniture, coverings and hangings, miniature decorated rooms and photographs of Williamsburg, restored.

* * *

The Frank Partridge Galleries, 6 West 56th Street, are showing Eighteenth Century pieces, which illustrate the use of walnut at that time.

* * *

The Folk Arts Center, 670 Fifth Avenue, is continuing its exhibition of antique tapa cloth and patchwork spreads from Hawaii.

Starting a Hobbyloft

Worcester, Mass.

There are numerous antiques around an old farm that are worth saving, but often no place for them can be found. They are apt to be large, ungainly things, and of no practical use in modern life. Usually such things are discarded, and thus more details of the home-life picture of past generations is lost. Sometimes such articles are stored in out of the way places, where they collect dust and slowly fall to pieces. A few rarer ones may be sold to collectors and museums, but most of them never reach this distinction.

The man of the house and I are antique enthusiasts. Acquiring an old farmhouse for a summer home, we were instantly intrigued by the many old farm tools and household implements that were scattered about. Interesting, but what could be done with them? One does not hang a bull-yoke over the mantle or put an antiquated plane on the parlor table. Storing away as best we could in the barn and under the attic eaves, when guests came we sometimes dragged most interesting things out into the light to look over. This was far from satisfactory an arrangement.

New Space Provided

Then the shed was shingled, a building nothing like the typical adjunct that one pictures to himself. It is 18 feet by 40, three stories high; the cellar has a cement bottom; above, the floors are pine boards, some twelve inches wide. A large chimney goes through the center of the building, permitting a stove there. There are full-sized windows in sides and ends of every floor, and excellent doors. Framed from hewn timbers, the shed is thirty feet from the gable point to the ground.

What to do with this new space? A guest house? There were plenty of extra chambers in the house. A studio? Neither of us is artistically inclined. A museum where we could arrange all the antiques found around the farm? We would do it, and we did.

The shed chamber was cleaned out, the floors washed, and curtains put up at the windows. An old folding screen was covered with navigation maps printed by the United States Government in 1842. They fitted perfectly, and now an attractive screen shuts an unsightly water barrel from sight.

From the barn to see what that would offer for our museum came several sizes of ox-yokes, a bull-yoke, and a pair of basket-work ox-muzzles, not used for nearly half a century.

Finding Old Treasures

In the cellar we came upon a variety of butter-making implements, including several different types of churns, butter molds, one of them being in the half-pound size; a couple of skimmers, a tall cream separator, a tin milk can, and a thoughtful friend gave us an ancient cheese press.

Stored away in the shed chamber itself there had been quite a few old paneled doors. These we fastened between the timbers, where they fitted perfectly, making an attractive background for our collections. Some old sea chests had been in the chamber ever since the owners had given up sailing and settled down on the farm. These were scrubbed and became useful for holding collections of smaller articles. One of them contains old magazines, Godey's, Petersons, and many others. Another is filled with small iron articles. When closed the chests make comfortable seats. Over one of the chests is thrown the red plush lining from an old buffalo robe, giving an attractive touch of color to the room.

Friends have been generous about donating curios. Some of them have been really grateful to find a place where their things might be preserved and shown.

It was difficult to think of a name for our old shed, put to a modern use, but in time chanced on "Hobbyloft," as expressing both motive and location. There's nothing commercial about it, in spite of the fact we try to keep things arranged as in a real museum, with stickers on all the articles, recording all the known data about each thing.

The idea of setting a certain room aside for a collection of antiques is not new. What seems different about Hobbyloft is that all kinds of things are gathered here, instead of only prints, or dishes, or some one other kind of antiques. We preserve the old, homely articles, valuable only as they help show a picture of the way people lived generations ago. Also, the Hobbyloft is a place where we have grand times at little or no cost.

E. C. A.

Glass Walls in Modern Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Architects in 43 states recently drew plans for small homes showing the use of translucent glass blocks, a relatively new building material, in the American home. In the 700 designs exhibited at the Merchandise Mart in Chicago in June, prospective home builders gained many an idea for bringing more light into their dream homes. They even found ways of utilizing the blocks in the traditional type of house, as well as in the most modern.

Corners usually dark were given daylight by the use of these wall blocks. That little nook in the vestibule, for instance, was put on parade by one architect who placed blocks on either side of the front door, the window seats becoming decorative units.

The dining room, often one of the dullest rooms in the house with its little windows high above the sideboard, came out gloriously in one of the architect's plans. He considered the built-in sideboard and serving table arrangement as a part of the entire wall and then worked glass brick into the wall directly above these pieces. The result was a decorative wall, allowing for all necessary drawer space, with good light coming through it.

Dark basements and dim garages were lighted through their walls, sunlight streaming in above the laundry tubs, with enough windows for the circulation of air. Kitchens, too, were made cheerful by the insertion of similar walls near the sink and cupboards.

Ornamental features were worked out in some of the designs. A fireplace, for instance, one of the centers of activity for the whole family, was framed in these blocks by one designer. Another fireplace was outlined in a row of them, behind which electric illumination was installed, making a frame of light around the fireplace.

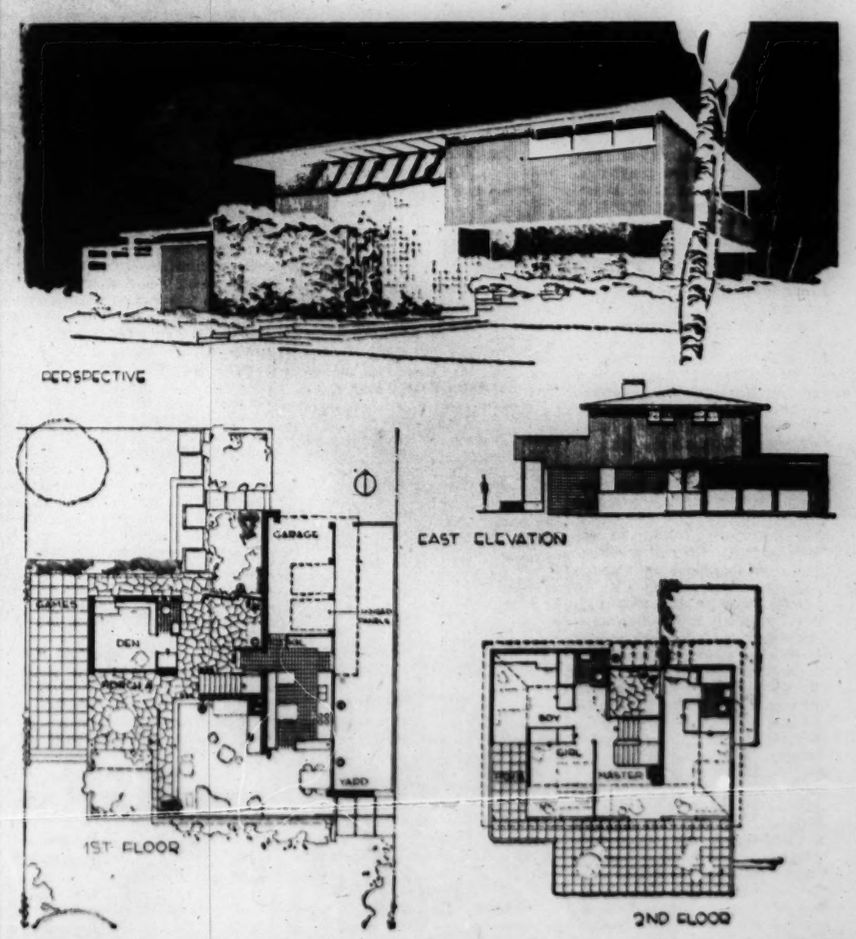
A sewing room was given two panels of such walls, meeting at the corner near the sewing machine. This gave the corner two advantages, according to the architect. The walls not only let in more light, but they served as an insulator from the afternoon sun on the southwest side of the house.

An ever-recurring problem in the bedroom—how to get the right light near the dressing table—was solved by another, who put the blocks in the wall above the table.

Harry A. Kemp of Madison, Wis., won first place in the contest, his design being reproduced here. The second prize went to Laurence W. Schwall, an architect in Winnetka, Ill., and the third award was given to William Kaeser, of Madison, Wis.

A Bungalow's Colors

A small, one-story bungalow may be made very attractive by painting the body of the house white with delft blue shutters and black sash. For the roof, Venetian red is effective with the other colors.



Of the 700 designs which architects entered in the competition for houses built of glass blocks, the one shown above was awarded first prize. It is the work of Harris A. Kemp of Madison, Wisconsin.

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Commerce and Finance

Jones Anxious to Have $2,800,000,000 Lending Bill Passed

Business and Industry

Wallace Opposes Federal Control Of Water Carriers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Wallace, in a strongly-worded statement, contended that pending legislation to bring water carriers under Federal control would not solve the nation's transportation problem.

Secretary Wallace's remarks, contained in a letter to Speaker Bankhead, were called to the attention of the House by Representative Warren (D) of North Carolina, head of a 10-man group opposed to any change in the status of water carriers.

The Secretary's letter said in part:

"The advocacy of thorough regulation of the minimum rates of motor and water carriers by a centralized agency appears to represent an attempt to use Government power to bring competing transportation agencies into a cartel, and, in this manner, to share traffic and adjust rates in such a way as to earn a return upon all transportation capital of these agencies.

"Hence, an umbrella would be held over the inefficient plant and the present high rail rate level would be protected from the impact of vigorous competition."

Secretary Wallace told Mr. Bankhead he wrote the letter because of the authority in existing law for his department to look into matters relating to the Interstate Commerce Commission which affect the farmer.

"While I believe that maintenance of the controls now exercised over railroad rates is justified by economic considerations, I have grave doubts that identical rate regulation is required of the rail competitors," Mr. Wallace said.

"It may be argued that the water carriers are subsidized and, therefore, that their competition with the railroads is not fair or economic. If this be true, the logic of the situation suggests making changes in our promotional policies with respect to transportation."

Statements by railroads, he added, indicated to him that those carriers desire to solve their difficulties at the expense of agricultural and other shippers, consumers and taxpayers.

Ayres Says War Threats Greatest Check on Business

CLEVELAND (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres said in his monthly business survey "war threats are still the greatest business deterrents."

Activity "turned sharply upward from May to June," he wrote in the Business Bulletin of the Cleveland Trust Co., of which he is a Vice-President, and "improvements seem to be continuing.

"There appear to have been three principal causes which account for the decline from December to May. One was the continued tension abroad with its recurrent threats of war. A second was the shutting down of the coal mines in April and May.

"The third restrictive factor was less obvious than either of these two, but probably more important. It was a sharp decrease of the inflow of funds contributed by new corporate financing. In the past four quarters those funds declined from 450,000,000 to 191,000,000, to 89,000,000, and then increased a little to 151,000,000. Such changes have delayed effects on business, but important ones."

New England Power $9,650,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—New England Power Company filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering the intended issuance and sale of $9,650,000 of first mortgage bonds, series "B" due August 15, 1969.

Proceeds from sale of the issue will be used toward acquisition of properties and franchises from Bellows Falls Hydro-Electric Corporation of Vermont and for a portion of the Bellows Falls-Pratts Junction Transmission Line, New Hampshire.

The company proposes to acquire the latter from Connecticut River Power Company.

The coupon rate of the bonds and the price at which they will be offered to the public will be furnished in an amendment to the registration statement.

Under the laws of Massachusetts, the issue will be acquired by underwriters through competitive bidding.

Atlas Corp. Buys Stock Of Northrop Aircraft

NEW YORK (AP)—Atlas Corp. was disclosed to have purchased 30,000 shares of the newly formed Northrop Aircraft, Inc., which plans shortly to begin the manufacture of airplanes at Long Beach, Calif.

Atlas is the large investing company headed by Floyd Odlum whose wife is Jacqueline Cochrane, one of the country's outstanding women fliers.

Included in the Atlas purchase is the right to buy 31,000 shares of Class A common stock within five years and other stock buying privileges.

Atlas paid $25 a unit for 6,000 units of underwritten stock, each unit consisting of five shares of Class A common and a warrant for purchase of an additional share.

Substitutes for Gold Standard

"Economics in the Modern World"
Second of 12 Articles

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In March of this year the United States monetary gold stock passed the $15,000,000,000 mark. This is about 13,380 tons of gold. It is 25 per cent more than the entire monetary gold stocks of the world in 1929 and nearly 60 per cent of all the official gold stocks of the world today. It represents an American gold inventory alone equal to about 12½ years' world production at current rates and probably a hundred years' world consumption of gold in the fine and industrial arts at current rates.

Probably in no field of economics have American traditions been cast aside in recent years more completely than in gold policies. From the writing of the Constitution until 1933 there was only one change in the standard price of gold, in the 1830's, and that was almost microscopic. Except in wartimes, and for about 14 years after the Civil War, United States currency has been nominally convertible into precious metal at a fixed rate.

Abandons Gold Standard

But in March, 1934, the Federal Reserve Banks and the United States Treasury refused such conversion to American citizens, and except for limited export purposes it has never been resumed. Minting of gold coins has ceased, presumably forever. On the afternoon of January 31, 1934, the President of the United States formally established a new official Treasury price for gold 70 per cent above the traditional level, stating that whereas 25.8 grains of gold 900-fine had been formerly good for a dollar, it would thereafter take only 15 5-21st grains.

In addition, the principle of a fixed conventional price for gold was jettisoned, and thereby the very essence of the gold standard, that of the permanent standard price, abandoned. For the President was given the power to juggle the price of gold from the new level of $35 an ounce up to $41.67 (twice its traditional standard price) and in a comparatively unnoticed clause in the Gold Exchange Act of 1934 the Treasury was permitted to buy or sell gold at any price it chooses (i. e., at any price the Secretary "deemed in the public interest").

In an equally important breach with the past, the circulation of gold coins, hitherto considered a fundamental part of the gold standard, was forbidden, and their ownership was actually made a criminal offense.

Lastly, the flat promise made by Congress in 1910, that Government bonds were payable in gold at a fixed rate, was revoked, and, in addition, all private promises to pay in gold, or in the equivalent of gold, or in gold coin, or dust, or bullion, etc., were outlawed, with the support of ingenious logic from the Supreme Court.

Public Lacks Interest

But, though all this appeared to come "from the blue," there had been ample forwarning that the traditions, conventions, standards, and promises so ruthlessly cast aside had been steadily sapped of their vitality by lack of public faith and interest. The circulation of gold coin had virtually disappeared long before 1933 except on the West Coast, so that people had become so unfamiliar with gold that they were actually annoyed at being paid gold coin for ordinary transactions, and saw gold coins only at Christmas.

Indeed the redeemability of currency in gold had become to most people a believe-it-or-not oddity, and nobody but students of the subject knew which items of the heterogenous American currency were or were not directly redeemable in gold or where they were redeemable. Gold redeemability was therefore more of a sudden panic discovery to most people than an article of faith. Thus coinage could be dropped, redeemability suspended, and ownership of coin outlawed, with hardly a ripple of protest except from bankers and old-fashioned economic theorists.

Moreover, the theory of the gold standard had become so attenuated and complicated by the exceptions which formed instead of proved the rules of its working, that the public had long lost interest in it and relegated it to the category of intellectual stock-in-trade for lecturing economists, as something to be accepted on faith without the need of being felt understood. The only plausible explanation of the gold standard, that of the Victorian economists, had been forgotten by modern economists, who either took the sanctity of the standard for granted, or else defended it on the ground that it prevented the public from doing just what the public wanted to do in the early 1930's, that is, to use the United States Treasury and the banking system for the relief of everyone in need of relief.

Break With Tradition

The break with tradition had, in fact, been foreshadowed during the World War. For during that conflict there was de facto suspension of the gold standard, despite the fact that the strain was nothing compared to that of the Civil War, and that the Federal Reserve system, opportunely established in 1914, had immensely increased the credit pull which might be exerted on the banking system before actual gold was asked for.

The purpose of the 1933-1934 break with money tradition was to revive confidence, lift prices, and float debtors into solvency. But results were disappointing. Confidence was, it is true, revived sharply in 1933. But this revival was brief; it lagged in 1934 and 1935, took hold for two good years, 1936 and 1937, and was lost again.

Moreover, similar revivals had occurred before without such unorthodox stimulants, in every decade or two of American history, and, in fact, one of these revivals, in the late nineties, had occurred when McKinley's presidential victory clearly re-established the popularity of gold standard against "free silver."

The effects on our external affairs, including foreign exchange and foreign trade, were more conspicuous and more easily seen. The dollar fell sharply on foreign exchange, which is to say that foreign currencies rose. Our exports were stimulated and our export prices for such commodities as cotton lifted sharply while imports were hurt and imported goods rendered costly. The revaluation of gold thus acted in effect like a combined export subsidy and protective tariff.

Offsets to U. S. Depreciation

But the effect became illegible in a few years of foreign trade. For two reasons. First, the business and price structure rapidly adjusted itself to the change, after which it had no stimulating effect. And, second, foreign governments soon offset it, either by intent or because they could not help it. They lifted their tariff walls or set up quota systems against our exports.

And, equally important, the shift in trade movements caused by a cheaper dollar, inducing them to buy more from us and sell us less, forced them to ship gold heavily. The drain of these gold shipments at length undermined their own ability to maintain their own standard gold prices, and beginning in 1935 with Belgium, one after another of the "gold bloc" was "pulled off gold" and had to lower their own currencies, thus effectually offsetting the American depreciation.

Since early 1934 over $8,000,000,000 of gold has come here. Part is in payment for the surplus of exports. Part follows repatriation of American capital. Part follows European capital coming here for security speculation. Part is due to European repurchase of European bonds at cut prices. Part is the rebuilding of European commercial working balances here. Part is due to the flight of European capital from war fears. Part is bear speculation against European currencies.

Most of these causes have been exaggerated by the high price that the United States now pays for gold (i. e., the cheapening of the dollar). But while this influx of gold has weakened currency and credit structures abroad, it has not strengthened the American. In fact, measure after measure has been taken, to be described in a subsequent article, to prevent this gold influx from stimulating ("over - stimulating") American business.

Arrangement Seen Continuing

The outlook is that the present arrangements will continue with minor change indefinitely, including the new price for gold, the abolition of coin circulation, the adjustable gold "standard" (something like a rubber yardstick or flexible quart measure), and concentration of all American gold in the government's hands. The lag in logical culture behind tangible facts is likely to keep the leading parties pledged nominally to the ultimate return of the free gold standard, but this will probably continue to mean "not now, but at some favorable time," which will not come. A conservative political victory in 1940 might mean an end of the President's and the Treasury's powers to change the price of gold at will. It might mean an end of the Stabilization Fund, the Silver Purchase Act, and the "greenback amendment" of 1933. But it is unlikely to mean resumption of gold coinage, or even of bullion redeemability of the currency in gold.

Meantime the myth-making machinery of monetary mumbo-jumbo, to borrow a word from Justice Frankfurter, continues active in spinning explanations of what is left of the "gold standard." Despite the fact that a whole generation has grown up which has never even seen gold, despite the fact that gold does not enter into trade or industrial operations with any more weight than the annual crop of iceberg lettuce, and despite the fact that not even the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association is allowed so much as to look at the official gold hoard in the Kentucky mountains, nevertheless, formulas for explaining the alleged relation between this gold, its Treasury book-price, and general credit conditions, continue to be elaborated. Wall Street will continue to disregard them as keys to the future, but the public will continue to accept them as clues to the past.

M. Riger Is Appointed To Position With SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission announced the appointment of Martin Riger of New York as Assistant Director of the SEC reorganization division.

Samuel H. Levy of Newport, R. I., now special counsel on bankruptcy act matters in the legal division, will succeed Mr. Riger as supervising attorney of the reorganization division.

Congress Urged By Jones to Pass Lending Bill Now

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jesse H. Jones, upon taking the oath as Federal Lending Administrator, urged Congress to pass the Administration's $2,800,000,000 lending bill at this session.

Although retaining general supervision over the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, of which he has been Chairman since 1933, Mr. Jones yielded the Chairmanship to another RFC director and close friend, Emil Schram, who also was sworn in.

Mr. Jones told reporters, at a special press conference, that the lending bill ought to be passed at this time because after the passage it will take several months for much of the new lending to get under way.

Foresees Delays

He foresaw unavoidable delays, particularly for loans to municipalities, construction of toll roads and the leasing of new railroad equipment.

He was especially enthusiastic over the railroad plan, saying, "I see no bugs in it."

He made known that the RFC, despite broad provisions of the lending bill, did not plan to make any wholesale purchases of railroad equipment or to build any itself. Rather, it purposes to tell railroads to arrange to purchase from equipment manufacturers, and then come to the RFC for financing.

Loans for purchase of railroad equipment already are available, but the new bill would enable the RFC to finance installment sales of such equipment.

The Administrator said time and market conditions would determine the interest rate for self-liquidating loans to municipalities, but predicted the rate would be enough lower than the present WPA rate of 4 per cent to make up substantially for abandonment of the PWA grant of 45 per cent on similar projects.

He offered no comment about proposed foreign loans.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Schram said that the RFC needed no new authority for loans to business and that the demand for such loans was somewhat smaller than a year ago.

To Co-ordinate Agencies

Mr. Jones described his duties as Administrator as being merely to co-ordinate the RFC, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Home Loan Bank Board and Home Owners Loan Corporation. He did not intend to interfere with the running of the agencies, he said, except that he would seek methods of saving money by consolidating or co-ordinating offices.

He also said the RFC would be "glad" to put up as much as one half of the $140,000,000 that Arkansas is seeking, primarily from New York bankers, to refund state road bonds. Mr. Jones said that Governor Bailey had told him that the refunding ought to save nearly $8,000,000 a year in interest charges and make the money available for new road building. The present interest rate on the bonds averages 4.09 per cent.

Andrews Attacks Attempt to Amend The Wage-Hour Law

WASHINGTON (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, said the Barden bill to amend the wage-hour law was without "economic or social justification" and a threat to "employees who have had their wages raised by the Fair Labor Standards Act."

In a letter to Chairman Mary Norton (D) New Jersey of the House Labor Committee, Mr. Andrews added that the bill by Representative Graham Barden (D) North Carolina, would give "special treatment" to some industries and create "new discriminatory competitive situations."

He estimated that enactment of the measure would remove minimum wage and maximum hour protection from approximately 1,500,000 workers; "greatly weaken" administration of the Act, and add "several million dollars a year" to enforcement costs.

Exemptions proposed in the Barden bill, he said, would include "the whole series of industrial operations performed on agricultural products from the time they have left the farm and entered commercial channels until they have reached the ultimate retail distributor."

A group of five farm organizations announced their support of the Barden bill. The organizations were the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, National Co-operative Council, National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation and Agricultural Producers Labor Committee.

Mr. Barden said he might seek to bring his bill to the floor of the House next week as a substitute measure for one drafted by the House Labor Committee.

Howe Sound Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Howe Sound Co., a holding company for mining properties, reported for the June quarter net profit of $648,001, equal before depletion to $1.37 a capital share, compared with $423,297, or 89 cents a share, for the like 1938 period.

New RFC Head

© Bachrach from Wide World

Emil Schram

New Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, succeeding Jesse H. Jones, who becomes Federal Lending Administrator.

New Deal Lending Is Compared With 'Mississippi Bubble'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States compared the Administration's lending bill with the "Mississippi bubble" speculation of 200 years ago.

The "Mississippi bubble" speculation in land and natural resources ended in disaster.

"Money that comes out of the public treasury continues to have special powers of fascination, particularly toward the end of a session of Congress," the Chamber said in a periodical business review.

The Barkley-Steagall lending bill was "conceived for spending in the grand manner," the chamber said, adding that the measure was "expressed in legal phrases which are about equally divided between grants of brand-new authority to federal agencies and waiving of statutory restrictions against undue liberties with public money."

"The figures in this new spending-lending bill add up to $2,560,000,000, but they do not tell the whole story; for there are provisions for revolving funds, with new drafts of public money annually to make up their losses," the chamber said.

"There are certain similarities to the Mississippi bubble of 200 years ago—of course, with modern improvements.

"Into the measure have been written about all of the bright ideas public spenders have ever had, before or since 'pork barrel' days.

"If a business corporation were to submit such a document to the securities and exchange commission that body would make haste to issue an emphatic 'stop' order, and issue a most severe publicity statement."

Senate Approves Treasury Issues Up To $45,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate approved and sent to the White House legislation permitting the Treasury to issue up to $45,000,000,000 of bonds.

Existing law limits bond issues to $30,000,000,000, although the limit on the total debt is $45,000,000,000. Secretary Henry Morgenthau requested removal of the bond limitation because then, he said, the Treasury could obtain more favorable financing terms.

Johns-Manville Net $1.12 Common Share

NEW YORK (AP) — Profits of the Johns-Manville Co. and subsidiaries for the quarter ended June 30 were $1,078,626 compared with $214,578 for the similar period last year. The results were equal to $1.12 a share of common stock, after deducting preferred dividends, against 10 cents a common share in the 1938 period.

For the six months ended June 30 profits were $1,203,744 equal to $1.11 a common share against net loss of $24,897 in the same period of 1938.

Lewis H. Brown, President, reported that total sales for the half year were $24,102,068 against $22,360,831 for the corresponding period last year.

"An improvement in the level of general business during the latter part of the second quarter of this year was reflected in the sales and earnings," he said.

Westinghouse to Give 10 P. C. Bonus to Workers

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company announced it would distribute a 10 per cent "bonus" to employees for July.

The "bonus" in June was 7 per cent, in May 5 and in April 3 per cent.

The adjusted compensation is based on a monthly average profit for April, May and June of $1,327,544 and is the highest paid this year. The monthly "bonus" is based on average profits for the preceding three months.

Westinghouse in February restored a 10 per cent pay reduction to all salaried employees.

Commodity Deal Between U.S.-U.K. May Be Held Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fulfillment of the agreement between the United States and Great Britain for the exchange of cotton and rubber for war reserves may be delayed indefinitely, if a proposal considered in Congress is adopted, some Congressional leaders declared.

The agreement, signed in London, June 23, provides for the exchange of 600,000 bales of surplus American cotton for about 175,000,000 pounds of British rubber.

Congress Must Act

The American Government cannot carry out its end of the bargain until Congress authorizes the disposal of surplus cotton now held under loans made to growers. Legislation granting such authority, passed by the Senate, is pending before the House Banking and Currency Committee.

That committee is considering an amendment which, Congressional leaders declare, would not permit the Government to meet terms of the barter agreement except at considerable extra expense. Urged by warehousemen in the interior part of the cotton belt—where virtually all the surplus cotton is stored—the amendment would require that cotton to be delivered to Great Britain be classed and graded where it is now located.

Administration spokesmen explain that the agreement requires that such grading be done at Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Coast seaports from which it is to be shipped. They say the British Government would not accept grading done elsewhere.

Deadlock Possible

It has been the Government's plan to move 1,000,000 bales of the loan cotton from interior warehouses to seaports, where 600,000 bales of the class and grade requested by Great Britain would be selected. The balance would be retained at the ports for possible disposal under other agreements that might be made.

Interior warehousemen were said to oppose this plan because it would deprive them of storage revenue now being received on the cotton. It has been costing the Government $45,000,000 a year for storage of loan stocks which now total about 11,250,000 bales.

Congressional leaders said that if the House adopted the proposed amendment, there might be a deadlock with the Senate with the result that nothing would be done at this session.

Stock and Bond Issues Are Offered By Four Syndicates

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Wall Street underwriting groups made public offering today of several new issues as part of a moderate revival of new corporate financing.

Offerings were:

An issue of 40,000 shares of the Copperweld Steel Co., Pittsburgh, convertible 5 per cent preferred stock at $50 a share to obtain funds for repayment of $1,850,000 in bank loans. Riter & Co., headed offering syndicate.

A $5,650,000 issue of 4 per cent first mortgage bonds of the California Water & Telephone Co., operating in Central and Southern California, to refund $5,650,000 in 5 per cent bonds. Blyth & Co., headed the syndicate.

Also 28,000 shares of 6 per cent preferred stock of California Water & Telephone Co., at $25 a share for refunding purposes and to raise additional capital for construction and working capital. E. H. Rollins & Co., headed the syndicate.

An issue of 20,000 shares of 5 per cent preference stock of Thompson Products, Inc., manufacturer of automobile parts, with plants at Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Bell, Cal. At $100.50 a share to raise additional working capital and repay $1,650,000 in bank loans. The syndicate was headed by McDonald, Coolidge & Co.

Boston Stock Exchange Trading List Enlarged

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission has granted about half of the requests of the Boston Stock Exchange for permission to conduct unlisted trading in the stocks of a score of companies.

Unlisted trading is trading conducted at the request of investors, as contrasted with listed trading, done at the request of the companies issuing the securities.

The Boston exchange was authorized to conduct unlisted trading in both round lots (units of 100 shares) and odd lots in the no-par value common stock of Climax Molybdenum Company; no par value common stock of the Greyhound Corporation; $1 par value common stock of the Glenn L. Martin Company.

It was permitted to conduct unlisted trading only in round lots on the $5 par value common stock of Armour & Company (Illinois); no par value common stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, $1 par value common stock of the Studebaker Corporation, $24 par value capital stock of Swift & Company, $5 par value capital stock of United Aircraft Corporation, and the no-par value common stock of Walworth Company.

The commission denied, on the ground there was insufficient trading interests in the Boston area, applications for trading in both round and odd lots on the no-par value common stock of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company; no-par common stock of Crown Cork & Seal Company, no-par value common stock of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams, $10 par value common stock of Foster Wheeler Corporation; $1 par value capital stock of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation; 10 per cent par value common stock of Sunshine Mining Company; $1 par value common stock of the White Motor Company, and $1 par value common stock of Eastern Air Lines.

The exchange was denied permission to conduct unlisted trading only in round lots on the $100 par value common stock of Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company; no-par value common stock of Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company; $20 par value common stock of General Telephone Corporation; deposit certificates of Swift International, and $5 par value capital stock of United Air Lines Transport Corporation.

Machinery Prospects Seen Among the Best in Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Machinery plants are operating today at levels well above those of industry in general and well above those warranted by general industrial activity, taking into consideration only the general trend toward mechanization which we have had with us since the turn of the century, according to Standard Statistics. Other factors have come to the fore and these factors now completely overshadow that original urge to do it with a machine which has made American methods of manufacture something to be envied and imitated by the rest of the world.

First and foremost of these newer factors are the high cost of labor and the high cost of government translated into taxes assessed and taxes to come. Social economists for some years have pondered on the displacement of men by machines, but whether or not this is a good thing is aside from the point. The point is that given increasingly higher wage costs and increasingly higher taxes, the manufacturer has been literally forced by his urge to remain solvent to exercise his ingenuity in reducing unit costs in his plant.

Try to Raise Output

The answer in a steadily increasing roster of industry has been to devise efficient tools and methods for boosting output without a corresponding addition to the pay roll—and this is where the machinery inventors and builders enter the picture. This is the factor that has caused the machine toolmakers to operate so far this year at around 170 per cent of their 1926 rate, while industry as a whole stumbles along at less than 90 per cent of its pace of 13 years ago.

Superimposed on this absolute necessity for reducing manufacturing costs has been the stimulating effect of increases in world armaments and the newer expanding industries, such as aviation, diesel engines, etc.

This trend toward further mechanization is so basic as to suggest that the sales and earnings of leading machinery producers will continue to show betterment during the current year compared with 1938.

Because of higher wage rates, the decreased efficiency of labor resulting from strikes, sit-downs, slow-downs, etc., and adoption of the shorter work week, manufacturing costs increased in many industries during 1937 and 1938.

Conditions Improve

The effect of the shorter work week was gradually reduced through an adjustment of plant schedules and the training of additional employees, while causes of labor-capital dissension were in time largely eliminated. The higher hourly wage rates, however, could be offset only by increasing the efficiency of labor.

This required the supplying of the American working man with faster, more efficient automatic machinery, to enable him to turn out a greater number of units, roughly in proportion to the advance in the wage payment. By this process the labor cost per item of manufacture could be maintained at approximately its former level. This factor will undoubtedly continue to influence machinery purchases throughout 1939 and probably in 1940.

Electric Controls

A new impetus to replacement of existing equipment has also resulted from the comparatively recent development of sensitive electrical controls, infinitely variable speed transmissions, and hydraulic feeds to many types of machinery.

These devices make possible a lessened dependence upon the machine attendant to insure accurate work, permit adjustment of the speed of machines to the flow of work, and to variations in the materials being handled, as well as a general all around increase in the efficiency of production. Accordingly, their widening application has made obsolete much machinery now in use and has hastened the rate of replacement.

Continued expansion of certain industries, such as aviation, shipbuilding and diesel engines, is providing important additional markets. The rapid increase in aircraft and engine production, of course, is intimately associated with armament in this country and abroad. Nevertheless, the combination of armament demand and that generated by expanding peace time use has created a larger need for machinery. Because of exacting requirements and frequent changes in finished product design, the rate of machinery obsolescence in these fields tends to be high.

The rehabilitation of arsenals and Navy Yards point to a continuing substantial and probably slightly rising demand for machinery from Government sources over the next two years.

Demand for Machines

A fundamental step in any armament program is the purchase of substantial amounts of machines so as to eliminate the long delay which would normally occur in equiping industry for wartime production in the event of an outbreak of hostilities. The lack of power machinery, gauges and dies, in the event of hostilities, would prove the bottleneck in the production process.

Consequently, the Government is proposing to place approximately $30,000,000 of experimental orders for guns and ammunition with industrial concerns and orders for about $40,000,000 of machinery, dies, gauges, etc., to be used by private manufacturers for experimental orders and to be kept on hand for immediate use in the event of war.

U. S. Held 58 P. C. Of World's Supply Of Gold on March 31

GENEVA (AP)—The United States held 58 per cent of the world's visible gold reserves on March 31, nearly five times as much as any other nation, the Statistical Bulletin of the League of Nations reported.

France was next with 12½ per cent, Great Britain held almost 11 per cent, the Netherlands 3½ per cent, Switzerland 2½ per cent, and Belgium 2 per cent.

The Bulletin said these latter figures represented about 30 per cent of the world's visible gold.

Canada led the world in increasing her exports of goods during April and May, the Bulletin said. She raised her imports 22½ per cent while Britain was next with 20 per cent, followed by Japan with 15 per cent.

Other percentage increases were: Germany, 11½ per cent; the United States, 10½ per cent, and Belgium, 7½ per cent.

Railroad Operating Revenues in June 12 P. C. Above 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported the estimated $258,806,064 of operating revenues of 91 class one railroads in June were 12 per cent above those for June, 1938. They were 28.5 per cent below June, 1930.

Aggregate operating revenues of the 91 compared with $231,122,036 in June, 1938, and $361,712,731 in June, 1930. The reporting railroads represent 81.9 per cent of total operating revenues of class one.

Freight revenues in June were $203,975,993, compared with $179,014,386 in June, 1938, an increase of 13.9 per cent, but 24.3 below those for June, 1930.

Passenger revenues for the month totaled $32,183,084 compared with $28,423,865 in June, 1938, an increase of 9.4 per cent, but 42.9 per cent below those of June, 1930.

BLACKSTONE Savings Bank

42 Washington St., Boston

Join Our 1940 Vacation Club

Interest Begins JULY 21

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Aug. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 19
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,900,000
Previous day 1,750,000
1939 volume to date 116,469,985
1938 volume to date 137,142,688

Steels In Lead As Stocks Rise Around 2 Points

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Profit taking checked a fast rally in the stock market today but many leaders held gains of fractions to two points or more.

Toward the fifth hour a number of stocks were on the minus side to a small degree but the tendency, especially among the pivotal steels, was upward.

Transfers were at the rate of about 1,900,00 shares.

Brokers said that most of the buying was coming from outside New York while offerings were made by Wall Street traders. Yesterday's big mark-up, the heaviest in many months, was believed to have brought public support into the market, they asserted.

Among the prominent stocks to gain were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, United Aircraft, Johns Manville, Owens-Illinois, Eastman Kodak, Union Carbide and Allied Chemical.

Sears Roebuck and C. J. Penny at one time touched new highs for 1939.

The bond market ran into a gust of profit taking in late trading today which took the wind out of a good-sized morning advance.

At the start of the last hour gains were still far in the majority. But top marks had been trimmed and there was a spattering of minus signs.

Rail loans were singled out for most attention by buyers, seen in favorable light following sharp upturns in carloadings and preponderantly favorable earnings reports.

Higher by fractions to a point or more were Erie 5s of '75, Great Northern 4s of 46 "G", Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Wabash 1st 5s, Pere Marquete 4½s and St. Paul 4½s.

Substantial buying was diverted to the utility group, where gains were scored by Commonwealth Edison 3½s and Montana Power 3¾s.

U. S. Governments edged up on only a handful of sales. Foreign dollar loans also charted a slightly higher but quiet course.

New Exchange Body Is Asked to Study Customer Protection

NEW YORK (AP)—William McC. Martin, Jr., President of the New York Stock Exchange, has sent letters to members of the organization's newly appointed "public examining board" urging them to confine their studies to "those aspects of our business which specifically relate to customer protection," and turn in a report by September 1, if possible.

The board was appointed to weigh feasibility of creation of a "brokerage bank" or some equally adequate substitute to serve as central depository for securities, as suggested by SEC Chairman Jerome N. Frank. Previously Mr. Martin had told examining board members he was "imposing no limit on the scope of their studies" which led some governors of the exchange to conclude the committee would study other stock exchange problems, including the recent low volume of business.

Members of the board are W. Randolph Burgess, Vice-Chairman of National City Bank of New York; Carle C. Conway, Chairman of Continental Can Co.; Walter J. Cummings, Chairman of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., and Roswell Magill, former Undersecretary of the Treasury.

Strong Recovery In Chicago Wheat

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—The wheat market staged a strong recovery today, wiping out early fractional losses and scoring net gains of as much as a cent a bushel.

Good demand for cash grain from commercial interests, a let up in hedging, and purchasing by previous short sellers accounted for the market's strength. Some of the buying was associated with the upturn in securities.

Wheat closed ¼-⅝ cent higher than yesterday, July 66½-⅜, September 67⅛-67; corn ¼-½ lower, July 43⅞, September 44⅞-45; oats ⅛-½ higher.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, July 18

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.68⅜	$4.68⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.68½	4.68⅜	4.8397
France—franc	.0265	.0265	†
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1690	.1695
Switzerld—franc	.2256	.2265	†
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4014	.4013	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5354	.5325	†
Sweden—krona	.2414	.2412	.4537
Norway—krone	.2354	.2352	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2091	.2090	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086¼	.0086¼	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0206½	.0206½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0426½	.0426½	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073	.0073	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0228½	.0228½	.0298
Spain	.1125x	.1125x	----
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2316	.2315	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0510	.0510	.2023
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1825	.1825	.4749
Uruguay—peso†	.3675	.3675	1.7519
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2731	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3496	.3494	.6180
Java—florin	.5359	.5337	.6906
Hong Kong—dol	.2897	.2897	*
Shanghai—dol	.1042‡	.1273	*
Straits Settmnts—dol	.5500	.5490	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9987½	.9964	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1750x	.1750x	§

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 1.02653 as of Nov. 15. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed, new value not yet determined. ‖ Paper rate. †† Not quoted. x Nominal.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.80a)	8	64¾	64½	64¾	+1¾
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	2	36½	36½	36½	+2½
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	42	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	8	23	23	23	+ ⅛
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	8	22⅜	22	22	
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	46	54⅞	54⅛	54⅝	+1
1⅛	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	AlaskaJun(.60g)	6	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
1¼	⅜	Alleghany Corp	9	¾	¾	¾	
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	5	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	29	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	13	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
19	8	Alleg pr pf	9	13¼	13	13	+ ¾
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	49	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ½
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	8	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	172	171¾	171¾	+1¾
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 17
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	12	12⅜	12	12	— ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	70	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅛
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	69	68	69	+1½
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	50	38½	37⅝	38¼	+1½
19⅞	12⅜	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ¼
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 5
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	7	65⅛	65	65	+ ½
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
32	16¾	Am Airlines	48	32⅞	31½	32⅝	+1
17⅜	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	30	14¾	14	14¾	+1
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	13	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	4	44½	43½	43½	— ¼
100⅜	83¼	Am Can (4)	2	98¼	98	98	— ¼
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	3	176	176	176	Jul 12
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	22	24⅞	24¼	24½	+ ¾
53	32	Am Car pf	2	40	39½	40	+1½
24½	13½	Am Ch&C(.30g)	37	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ⅝
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	Jun 21
126⅛	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	+ ½
83¼	51¼	Am Colortype	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ¼
11⅛	5⅜	Am Com Alco	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	16	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
6	4¾	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jul 13
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	15	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
173⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	17⅛	16½	16½	— ⅜
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	22	20⅞	20	20¼	— ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	5	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
35½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	2	33	32	33	+1½
52	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	4	52	51½	52	
2⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	9	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	22	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	34	20¼	20	20	+1
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	6	55⅛	52½	55⅛	+3⅛
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	22	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	14	31⅞	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun 29
7	3⅜	Am Power & L	71	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
49¾	32	AP&L 6pt (2¼k)	12	43⅜	43	43	— ⅛
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	12	38	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	48	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅜
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	34	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	2	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
15⅜	11⅜	Am Sat R(1.20)	4	13½	13¾	13½	+1¼
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	7	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
53⅝	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	54	47½	46½	47½	+ ¾
140	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	138	137¾	138	Jul 17
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	66	65¾	66	Jul 15
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	70	28½	27⅝	28	+ ¾
13½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	2	13	12¼	12	
14½	9	Am Stove (.55g)	9	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅜
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ret	2	18	17½	18	+1
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	83½	81½	81½	—3⅞
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jul 17
170½	148	Am T & T (9)	25	167⅞	166	166½	—1
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	9	84	83	84	+1
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	15	85⅞	85⅛	85¾	+1
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	152	151½	151½	Jul 7
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	5	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	91	10¾	10½	10½	+ ¼
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	— ¼
6¾	3⅜	Am Woolen	9	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	36¼	35¾	35¾	+ ¾
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	46	5¼	5	5	
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun 20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (.25g)	237	28	27⅜	27¾	+ ⅝
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	5	43	39	43	Jul 17
24⅞	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	17	23⅞	23½	23½	— ¼
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jul 17
2⅜	1½	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Jul 6
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	16	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	5	39½	38	38	—1
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	Mr 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	21	42⅞	42	42⅝	+ ⅝
13	9⅛	Arnold C (½g)	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	9	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	34	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73	73	73	Jul 13
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59½	59½	59½	Jul 17
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	36	36	36	Jul 17
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	96	30¾	30	30¼	+ ⅜
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf (3½g)	7	60¼	59½	60	+ ½
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	21	19½	18¾	18¾	— ½
10⅛	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	+1⅜
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jul 14
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	8	20¾	20⅜	20¾	+ ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	7	110	110	110	Jul 17
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	21	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	47	47	47	+ ¾
66⅞	50⅜	Atlas Pow (1g)	2	55	55	55	+1
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	
4⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	2	2	2	2	+ ½
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	Jul 11
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	237	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
B							
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	163	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	39	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ⅜
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	32	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅜
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	22⅛	22	22⅛	+1⅛
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	7	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
19½	12⅜	Barnsdale Oil(1)	26	14⅜	14¼	14½	+ ¼
23⅞	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	16	23¾	23	23⅜	— ⅛
25¼	17	Beat Cream (1a)	6	25½	25¼	25½	+ ½
102⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	Jul 13
126	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	125	125	125	Jul 13
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	3	8½	8½	8½	
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y 18
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	113	26	25½	25⅝	+ ¼
21½	17⅜	Ben Ind L (.90g)	9	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	+ ¼
54¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	54¾	54½	54½	+ ¼
57½	45½	Best & Co (1.60)	3	46	45½	45½	— ¼
80	50¼	Beth Steel	216	62	60½	61⅜	+1⅞
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	108½	108	108	
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	4	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅜
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	17	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	17	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
34¾	17⅜	Boeing Airplane	23	24¼	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅜
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(½g)	1	22¾	22¼	22¼	+ ½
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	17	21½	21	21	+ ¼
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	65	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	73	26⅞	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	6	28½	28	28½	+ ¼
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	6	7	6⅞	7	
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	51	11⅜	11	11	— ⅜
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	72	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
40	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	5	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
50¼	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	4	50⅜	50	50	+ ⅜
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	1	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
11¼	5½	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	1	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	41	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅜
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	16	42¾	41½	42¾	+1⅜
25⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G(¼g)	41	25⅜	24¼	24½	— ⅜
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jul 10
15⅞	9⅝	Bruns-Bal (½g)	30	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅜
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	82	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ½
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	14	4½	4¾	4¾	
30	16	Bullard Co	8	21⅜	21¼	21¾	+ ½
34½	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	9	29½	29⅜	29½	+ ½
15½	11⅜	Burlng Mills (1)	123	16⅝	15½	16½	+1¼
18¾	11	Burr Add (.20g)	41	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	11⅜	Bush Terminal	1	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	Jul 17
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
23⅝	18⅞	Butl Bros pf(1½)	1	21½	21¼	21¼	Jul 17
4¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	14	3	2⅞	3	
7	4	Byers (A.M.) Co	27	10⅜	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	13¾	13½	13⅝	Jul 17
C							
20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	9	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	53	53	53	Jul 7
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
8⅜	5	Calumet & Hec	19	6¼	6	6	— ¼
17⅞	9¼	Campbell W&M	18	----	----	----	Jul 17
20⅝	12	Can Dry G Ale	48	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	54	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	7	33	32¼	33	+ ⅜
4½	2⅝	Capital Ad A	1	6¼	6	6¼	Jul 17
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.50g)	1	16	16	16	
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10g)	9	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
94½	66	Case (JI) Co(5e)	12	79½	78	78¼	— ¾
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	12	46	45¼	45½	— ¼
107¼	103½	Caterpil T pf(.5)	1	105	105	105	Jul 8
25⅞	13⅜	Celanese Corp	149	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
19½	10	Celotex Corp	30	13¼	13	13	+ ⅜
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	20	20	20	— ¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	34	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
9½	3¾	Cent R R N J	1	5	5	5	
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	9	4⅜	4¼	4½	— ⅜
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 14
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	14	39	38¼	38⅝	— ⅛
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	31	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	1	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	92	36⅜	35⅞	36	— ⅜
95⅛	86	Ches & On pf (4)	1	94	94	94	Jul 13
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	28	23	22¾	23	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jul 14
1	⅜	Chi & N West	5	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 14
⅜	⅛	Chi Great West	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 14
3⅞	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	Jul 13
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	9	13¼	13	13	
½	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅛	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	10	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jul 15
48⅛	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Jul 10
¾	¼	Chi, Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 13
1½	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 13
1⅞	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	+1
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
13½	7	Childs Co	18	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
85¼	53⅜	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	493	83½	82	82¼	+ ¼
14⅞	9	City I & F (.80g)	13	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
4¼	2¼	City Stores	5	3⅛	3	3	+ ¼
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	13	24½	23½	23½	— ½
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	6	27½	27	27½	+ ½
60⅜	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	52	42¾	42	42⅝	+ ⅜
33	21¼	Cluett Peab(½g)	36	33	32⅝	32⅞	
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	1	127	127	127	+1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (⅓)	80	16¼	16	16⅛	
106	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	107	107	107	+1
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	21	32½	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	7	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
21	14	Col Br A (.60g)	16	21¼	21	21	— ¼
20⅞	14	Col Br B (.60g)	8	21	21	21	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	184	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
9¼	7⅛	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
15⅜	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	5	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ¼
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	Jul 12
9⅜	7⅜	Colum Carb (4)	3	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	15	50	49⅜	49⅞	+ ⅞
109¼	105½	Comi Cr pf (4½)	2	108½	108½	108½	Jul 10
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	36	54⅜	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅜
110½	106	Comi Tcvpf(4½)	2	110	110	110	Jul 12
13¾	9	Comi Solvents	68	11⅛	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅜
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	57	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
68½	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	24	68	67½	67½	— ½
20½	15⅜	Com Ed (1.25g)	175	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅛
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	2	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (½g)	27	26	25½	26	+ ½
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun 30
25⅝	17	Consol Aircraft	34	21	20⅜	20½	
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	3	7½	7¼	7½	Jul 17
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	113	32¾	32¼	32⅜	
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	13	107	106¾	106⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Consol Film Ind	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 13
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(½k)	23	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	9	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	68	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
3¼	1	Con R R Cuba pf	4	1¼	1	1¼	Jul 15
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¾
100⅜	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+ ¼
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	15	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ¼
22⅛	11⅞	Cont Bak A	54	17¾	17	17½	+ ⅜
1¼		Cont Bak B	10	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	6	97	96½	97	+1
44	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	32	39¼	38¾	38¾	— ½
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wallace Exceeded Powers in Swift Case, Says Court

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—An Appellate Court decision held today that Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace had exceeded his powers in ordering Swift & Co., the meat packers, to "cease and desist" from certain credit, discount and weight practices.

The decision by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday setting aside the Secretary's order of June 6, 1938, said the order "presupposes" that the stockyards and packers act gave him "power at least as comprehensive as the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission in its field."

"We find no evidence in the act of an intention by Congress to confer such a power upon the Secretary of Agriculture," said the opinion, written by Judge Walter E. Treanor and concurred in by Judges J. Earl Major and Otto Kerner.

Quoting from the act, the court commented: "The foregoing language does not purport to confer upon the Secretary of Agriculture any authority directly to regulate prices, or discounts or sales methods, and clearly does not contemplate the exercise of any authority to establish uniformity of practice in respect thereto."

The court held, however, that Swift & Co. was not justified in its contention it had not received a fair hearing.

Mr. Wallace alleged the company extended credit to certain customers from 30 to 90 days but limited others to five to seven days and that these and other practices were "unjustly discriminatory," which the company denied.

The Secretary began proceedings Sept. 30, 1936. There were hearings in New York City Jan. 11 to May 26, 1937, followed by the "cease and desist" order. The company contended the proceedings were "for the sole benefit of a small group of purveyors" of meat in the New York area.

The court held the business practices complained of were justified and not obnoxious to any requirement of law.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		July 18 High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
.40	Am Pneu pf	11½	11½	11½	11¾
8.00	Bird&Son Inc	11½	11½	11½	11¾
8.00	Bos & Alb	77	77	77	77
5.00	Bos Edison	146	146	146	145¼
	Bos Elevated	46	46	46	47
	Bos Her-Tray	17¾	17½	17¾	17½
	B&M pr pf	8	8	8	7
	B&M st A pf	8	8	8	7
.64	Bos Personal Prop	13¾	13	13¾	13
	Copper Range	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
	E Gas&Fuel	2	2	2	2
	E G&F pf	8½	8½	8½	8
	EG&F pr pf	18	17¾	18½	18
	EMSR pf st	66	66	66	66
1.00	EMSR pf B	19½	19½	19½	19½
2.50	Employ Grp	23	23	23	24
.87½	F N Stores	49¾	49¾	50	49¾
	Gen Capital	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
	Hath Bat A	2	2	2	2
.25a	Mass Util As	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
6.00c	Hart Rac A	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
	NE Tel&Tel	119½	118¾	119	118½
.50a	North Butte	37c	36c	37c	38c
	Reece But H	16½	16½	16½	16½
	Shawmut As	10¾	10½	10½	10¾
	Sulliv Mach	7	7	7	7
2.50	Torrington	28	27¾	27¾	28¼
1.50	Un Sh M pf	86	84¾	86	87¼
	Utah M&T	46	46	46	45
	Venez Hold	75c	75c	75c	72c
	Ver & Mass	2	2	2	2
		84	84	84	83

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	.65⅜	.66¾	.65⅜	.66⅛	.66
Sept.	.66¼	.67⅜	.65⅞	.67⅛	.66½
Dec.	.67½	.68	.67	.68¼	.67⅝
	Corn				
July	.43¾	.44⅜	.43¾	.43⅞	.44⅛
Sept.	.44¾	.45¾	.44¾	.44⅞	.45⅛
Dec.	.45¾	.46½	.45⅝	.46⅜	.45⅝
	Oats				
July	.27½	.28⅛	.27⅝	.28⅛	.27⅝
Sept.	.27⅞	.28	.27⅞	.27¾	.27⅝
Dec.	.28½	.29	.28	.28⅞	.28¾
	Rye				
July	.41	.41	.41	.41	.39½
Sept.	.41¼	.42⅛	.41	.42⅛	.39½
Dec.	.43¾	.43⅝	.43¾	.45¼	.44¼

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	2¾s '45-43	110.16	110.16	110.16
5	4s '54-44	115.26	115.26	115.26
2	4s '54-44-reg	115.25	114.25	115.25
2	2¾s '47-45	109.14	109.12	109.13
	2½s '52-47			
1	4¼s '45-47 reg	121.22	121.22	121.22
1	2s '47	121.18	121.18	121.18
1	3¼s '52-49	105.20	105.20	105.20
1	2½s '53-49	113.11	113.11	113.11
2	2¾s '54-51	106.25	106.25	106.25
6	3s '55-51	108.27	108.27	108.27
4	2¾s '60-55	112.1	112	112.1
50	2¾s '50-56	109.17	109.13	109.17
30	2¾s '63-58	108.3	108.3	108.3
7	2¾s '65-60	107.20	107.18	107.18
		107.16	107.16	107.16

Home Owners Loan

2	2¼s '49-39	100.1	100.1	100.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s '47	105½	104½	104½
4	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	107	107	107
1	Alb P Wrap 4s '48	107	107	107
11	Alleghany cv 5s '49	40	40	40
9	Alleghany cv 5s '49	79	78	79
18	Alleghany 5s '50 st	89¾	89½	89¾
1	Allied Strs 4½s '50	29	28¼	28¼
12	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
4	Am & For P 5s 2030	110½	110½	110½
6	AmIGChem 5½s '49	63½	63½	63½
2	Am Int 5½s '49	102¾	102½	102¾
5	Am T&T 3½s '66	103¼	102¼	103½
7	Am T&T 3½s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Am WW&E 6s '75	110	110	110
6	AnacondaCop4½s'50	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Ann Arbor 4s '95	107	107	107
5	Arm Del 4s '37	37½	37½	37½
4	Arm Del 4s '55	101	100⅝	101
23	AT&SF 4s '95	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	AT&SF aj 4s '95	109¾	109	109
2	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	92¾	92¾	92¾
4	AT&SF 4½s '48	92¼	92¼	92¼
4	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	103	103	103
5	A C Line cl4s'52	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
16	A C Line 4½s '64	65	63½	65
2	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	63¾	63	63
7	Bald Loco 5s '40 st	43¾	43¼	43¾
7	B&O rfg 6s '95	101	101	101
5	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	20⅜	20	20⅜
1	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	20	20	20
12	B&O rfg 5s '95	58¾	58¾	58¾
2	B&O 5s '96F	20	19⅞	20
12	B&O 5s '96F ct	19½	19½	19½
14	B&O 5s 2000 D	19	18¾	19
49	B&O cv 4½s '60	20	20	20
16	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	11¾	11½	11¾
14	B&O 1st 4s '48	11¼	11	11
5	B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	55½	55½	55½
13	B&O S W 5s '50	47	47	47
3	B&O S W 5s '50 ct	40	39¾	40
2	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117	117	117
2	Bell TPa 5s '60C	106¾	106½	106¾
12	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	104¾	104½	104½
17	Beth Stl 3½s '52	101¾	101¾	101½
17	Bost&Me 5s '67	31	30½	30½
10	Bost & Me 4s '61	33	33	33
2	Bos&NY Air 4s '55	35	35	35
3	Bkly City RR 5s '41	63½	63½	63½
5	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	60	60	60
29	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '68	110	110	110
2	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	77	77	77¼
12	Bkly U Gas5s '45	112¾	112¾	112¾
16	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	113½	113½	113½
37	Bkly U Gas5s'57B	95½	95½	95½
1	Buf Gen El 4½s '71	105½	105½	105½
5	Buf R & P 4½s '57 ct	110½	110½	110½
5	Bush Term 5s '55	33¼	33¼	33¼
11	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	39	39	39
5	Can Sou 5s '62	102	101¾	101¾
6	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	93½	93⅜	93½
6	Can Nor 4½s '46	116¼	115⅞	115⅞
14	Can Pac 5s '54	124¾	124¾	124¾
1	Can Pac 4½s '48	92¾	92½	92¾
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Can Pac 4s perp	86	86	86
3	Caro C & O 6s '52	73½	73	73
5	Carriers & Gen 5s '50	108	108	108
1	Cen Ga Mobile 5s '46	90½	90½	90½
1	Cen New Eng 4s '61	7½	7½	7½
10	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	34	33¾	33¾
46	Cen Pac 5s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
16	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	50¼	49¾	50
1	Cen R R NJ 4s '87	70½	70	70½
4	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	16	15½	16
7	Certain-td 5½s '48	14	14	14
1	Champn Pap 4½s '48	79	77½	79
1	Ch P&F (38) 4½s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
6	C & O 4½s '92	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	C & O 3½s '96 D	125¾	125¾	125¾
29	C & O 4½s '96 E	99¾	99¾	99¾
10	Chi & Alton 3s '49	9¾	9¾	9¾
1	C B & Q 4½s '77	87	87	87
9	C B & Q gen 4s '58	89	88¾	89
1	C B & Q 4s Ill '49	99¼	98¾	99¼
43	C B & Q Ill 3½s Ill '49	104¾	104¾	104¾
101	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	101	101	101
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	18	17¾	18
66	Chi & NW 4s '49	66	66	66
1	Chi & NW 4s '87	17¾	17¾	17¾
1	Chi I & L 5s '66	23	23	23
41	CMSP & P 5s '75	24	24	24
29	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	7¾	7¾	7¾
15	CM&SP 4½s '89C	2¼	2¼	2¼
3	CM&SP 4½s '89E	24¾	24¾	24½
1	CM&SP 5½s '89 B	23½	23½	23½
1	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	22	22	22
1	Chi&NW gm 4½s '87	14	14	14
3	Chi&NW 4s '49	3¾	3¼	3¾
12	Chi R I & P 4s '88 reg	13	13	13
64	CRI&P 4s '88	5½	5½	5½
4	CRI & P 4s '88 reg	2¾	2¾	2¾
6	CRI & P rfg 4s '34	13	13	13
6	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	10	10	10
4	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	7¼	7¼	7¼
3	Ch Un Sta 4½s '63	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	109¼	109¼	109¼
4	Childs Co 5s '43	93½	93½	93½
72	CCC&StL 4½s '77	71	71	72
5	CCC&StL 4½s '77	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	50¼	49¾	50¼
2	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	68½	68½	68½
1	ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	100	100	100
1	ClevUnTerm 5½s'78	108¼	108	108
2	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	90	90	90
1	ClevUnTerm 4½s'77C	67	67	67
2	Col F&I 5s '70	76½	76½	76½
9	Col&So 4½s'80	50½	50½	50½
3	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	34	34	34
30	Colmbia G 5s '1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Col Ry PwA 4s '65	103	102¾	102¾
5	Comw Ed 3¼s '58	108¾	108½	108½
12	Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	104	104	104
198	Comwlth Edcv3½s'58	111¾	111	111¾
4	Con Edis 3½s'48	120¼	119¾	120¼
1	Con Edis 3½s'58	107½	107½	107½
10	Con Oil cv 2½s'51	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Consum Pow 3½s'70	105¼	105¼	105¼
9	Consum Pow 3¼s'65	107½	107½	107½
2	Con Pow 3¼s '66	108¾	108¼	108¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	Container 5s '43	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
12	Cont Oil 2¾s '48	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2	Crane Co 3½s '51	104	104	104
12	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	101	100⅝	101
9	Cuba Nor Ry 5½s'42	38¾	38¾	38¾
3	Cuba RR 7½s '46	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
20	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	34¼	34	34¼
		34½	34½	34½
1	D&RGW 5s '55	3	3	3
12	D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	3	3	3
69	Det T Tun 4½s '61	103	103	103
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108½	108½	108½
5	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108¼	108¼	108¼
41	Erie rfg 5s '67	10	9¾	10
43	Erie rfg 5s '75	10	9¾	10
24	Erie gen lien 4s '96	10	9¾	10
1	Erie cv 4s '53 A	17	17	17
2	Erie Gene 5s '27	15	14¾	15
7	Fed L&P 6s '54 B	40	40	40
12	Firest T&R 3½s '48	100	100	100
10	Fla E Cst 5s '74	105¾	105¼	105¼
4	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	87	87	87
6	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	81¾	81¾	81¾
1	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	87¾	87¾	87¾
1	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103½	103½	103½
		103 17-32	102 17-32	102 17-32
5	GenMotAc3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
10	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	64	63½	63¾
20	Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	85¼	84½	85¼
		97	96¾	97
		103 3-32	103 3-32	103 3-32
19	Goodrich 6s'45	107½	106⅝	156⅝
20	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	99⅜	99½	99½
67	Gt Nor 4s'48 G	90½	90	90¼
23	Gt Nor 4s'46 H	78½	78	78½
31	Gt Nor 3s'67	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	G Bay & W deb B	82	82	82
1	Gulf M&N 5½s'50	120½	120½	120½
1	Hocky V 4½s'39	33½	33⅛	33½
2	Housatonic 5s'37	35	34	35
5	Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	50	49	49
22	Hud&Manirfg 5s'57	60½	60½	60½
6	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	34	34	35
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	64½	64½	64½
14	Ill Cen 4s'52	110½	110½	110½
26	Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	53½	52½	52½
37	Ill Cen 4¼s'66	53	53	53
3	Ill Cen Omaha 3s'51 rg	49½	49	49½
21	IC&CStL&NO 5s 63 A	52	51½	51½
25	IC&CStL&NO 4½s'63	47	46	46
1	Inland Stl 3¼s'61	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	Interb R Tr 7s'32	108	108	108
1	Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	62	62	62
37	Interb R Tr 6s'32	60½	60½	60½
1	Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	34½	34	35
1	Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66 ct	64½	64½	64½
23	Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	61¾	61¾	61¾
1	Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	80¼	80	80¼
10	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	3¼	3	3
8	Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	13½	13½	13½
1	Int Paper 5s'47	86	86	86
37	Int Paper 5s'47	90¼	90¼	90¼
32	Int T&T 4½s'52	99	98¾	98¾
3	Int T&T 5s'55	63½	62¾	63½
3	James F&C 1st 4s'59	67½	67½	67½
8	Jones&LaughSt4½s'61	49	49	49
4	KCPtS & Mem 4s'36	92½	92	92
8	KCSo&M 4s'36 ct	27¾	26¾	27
10	K C Sou 5s'50	70	70	70
1	K C South 5s'50	70	70	70
1	K C Term 4s '60	69¼	69¼	69¼
1	Kans G&E 4½s '80	107	106¾	107
1	Kelvi (BP) 6s '46	104½	104½	104½
3	Koppers Co 4s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
6	Kresge Found 5s'45	105	105	105
3	Kresge Fnd 3½s'47	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Lac Gas 5½s '53	56	56	56
3	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	56	56	56
3	LS&MS 3½s '97	88	88	88
1	Lautaro Nit inc '75	87	87	87
1	Leh C N 4½s '54 A	26½	26½	26½
1	Leh Val 5½s'Sms'54	44¾	44¾	44¾
1	LehValNY4½s'Sms	49¼	46¾	49
1	LehVal4½s2003asd	16½	16	16
1	Leh Val 4s 2003	15	15	15½
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15	15	15
5	Liggett & M 5s '44	128¾	128¾	128¾
3	Liggett & M 5s '44	130½	130½	130½
2	Liquid Carb 4s '47	110¼	110¼	110¼
10	Lorillard 5s '51	128¼	128¼	128¼
10	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85¼	85	85¼
8	Lou&N 5s 2003 B	84½	84½	84½
30	Lou&N 4½s 2003	89½	89½	89½
1	Louis&N un 4s '40	100½	100½	100½
1	Louis&N un 4s 3003	83	83	83
6	Lou&N 3¾s 2003	80	80	80
2	Maine Cen 4s '45	72	72	72
6	Maine Cen 4½s '60	47½	47½	47½
60	Manhat Ry 4s '99	39¼	39¼	39¼
13	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	62¾	62	62¾
1	Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	53¾	53¾	53¾
10	MarionSteShov 6s'47	35½	35½	35½
10	Mich Cons Gas 4s '63	102	102	102
5	M&StL 1st 4s '63	8¾	8¾	8¾
2	M&StL rfg 5s '62	3	3	3
2	MSP&SSM Mar 5½s'49	30	30	30
8	MSP&SSM Marie5s'38	35	34	35
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	50	49	49
40	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	6½	6½	6½
2	M-K-T Ark aj 5s '67	22	22	22
35	M-K-Tex 4½s '78	17½	17½	17½
4	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	20½	20	20½
3	M-K-Tex 4s '62B	31½	30½	30½
20	M-K-Tex cv 5½s '49	19¼	19	19
66	MoPac 5s '55A	21¾	21¾	21¾
1	MoPac 5s '77 F	17½	17½	17½
17	MoPac5s '78 G	17½	17½	17½
31	MoPac 5s '80H	17½	17½	17½
7	MoPac 5s '81I	17½	17½	17½
13	MoPac gen 4s '75	17¼	17	17¼
22	Mob&O Montg 5s '47	14	14	14
2	Mob&Ohio 5s '38	4¼	4¼	4¼
22	Mob&O rfg 5s '77	23	23	23
1	MonWPaPubSv4s '65	32	32	32
33	MontPow 3¾s '66	29½	29½	29½
2	Mor&Essex 5s '55	39	39	39
15	Mor&Essex 4½s '55	39½	39½	39½
14	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42	41½	42
1	NashCha&StL 4s '78	108¾	108¾	108¾
19	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	67½	67½	67½
3	Nat Dist Prd 3½s'49	104¼	104¼	104¼
27	Nati Steel 3s '65	103¼	103¼	103¼
7	NJ Pow&L 4½s'65	106¾	106¾	106¾
4	N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	107½	107½	107½
6	N Orl Term 4s '53	105¾	105	105
3	NO Tex & M 5½s '54	67¾	67¼	67¼
3	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	35	35	35
3	NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	30¾	30¾	30¾
26	NYC rfg 5s 2013	34	33½	34
61	NYC 4½s 2013 A	58½	58½	58½
1	NYC cn 4s '98	50	49½	50
15	NYC cv 3¼s '52	59½	59½	59½
4	NYC & HR 4s '42	61¼	60¾	61¼
3	NYC&HR 3½s '97	76¼	76	76¼
1	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	81	80	81
1	NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	61½	61	61½
1	NYCh&StL 4s '43	62	62	62
10	NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	61	61	61
5	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	55½	55	55½
1	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	51	51	51
1	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	76½	76½	76½
9	NY Dock cv 5s '43	106	106	106
10	NY Dock Co 4s'51	52	51½	52
28	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	52	50¾	52
3	NYNH&H cl1 6s '40	14¾	13¼	14
		20½	20½	20½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
45	NYNH&H 4½s '67	14⅜	13½	14⅜
6	NYNH&H 4s '55	12	11½	12
6	NYNH&H 4s '56	12	11½	12
8	NY Steam 3½s '83	12	11⅝	12
7	NY Tel 4½s '39	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	NY Tel 3½s '60	101 3-16	101 3-16	101 3-16
1	NY Trap R 5s '46 st	2	2	2
2	NY Trap R 5s '46 ct	2	2	2
11	NY W&Bost 4½s'48	99¾	99¾	99¾
12	Niagara Sh cv 3½s'50	3¾	3¾	3¾
3	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	99¾	99¾	99¾
12	Norf Sou 5s '61A	10	10	10
8	Nor Am Co 4s '39	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Nor Am Co 3½s'40	107½	107½	107½
30	Nor Pac 4s 2047	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	Nor Pac 4s 2047 D	45¾	45¾	45¾
4	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49¾	49¾	49¾
32	Nor Pac 4s '97	46	46	46
34	Nor Pac 3s 2047	70¾	69¾	70
2	Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	43¾	43	43¾
10	Ohio Ed 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
3	Ohio Ed 3½s '72	108	107¾	107¾
12	OklahomaG&E3¾s'48	109½	109½	109½
2	Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	109½	109¼	109½
10	Otis Steel 4½s '62A	107	106¾	107
3	Pac Gas&E 3½s '66	76	76	76½
10	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	109½	109½	109½
4	Pac Gas & E 4s '64	111½	111¼	111¼
3	Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	112½	112½	112½
3	Pac T&T 3½s '66C	110¾	110¼	110¾
1	Panhandle EPL 4s '52	111	110½	111
28	Para Pict cv 3½s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Para Pict 6s '55	90¼	89½	90¼
10	Parmelee T 5s '44	100½	100¼	100½
10	Pen Co 4s '52 E	50½	50	50½
8	Pen Co 4s '63	104	104	104
9	Pen P&L 4½s '81	103	103	103
1	Penn-Dix 6s '41A	105	105	105
9	Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	105	105	105
8	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	119½	119½	119½
10	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	100	100	100
16	Pen RR 4½s '48	96	95¾	95¾
12	Pen RR 3¾s '70	113¾	113¾	113¾
13	Pen RR 3½s '52	89	89	89
3	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	84½	84½	84½
9	Pere Marq 5s '56	50¾	50¾	50¾
13	Pere Marq 4½s '56	66½	65	66
2	Pere Marq 4s '56	56	56	56
20	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	109½	109½	109½
27	Phila Co 5s '67	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	PCC & St L 5s '73	105	105	105
2	PCC & St L 5s '77	103	103	103
9	Pitt & W Va 4½s '60 C	30½	29½	29½
1	Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42 st	25	25	25
11	Postal Tel & C 5s '53	14½	14	14
1	Potomac El P 3¼s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
13	Pub Ser Co & K 3¼s'68	111¼	111¼	111¼
5	Purity Bak 5½s '48	110	109¾	110
2	Readg 4½s '97 A	103½	103½	103½
2	Readg 4½s '97 B	73	73	73
13	Rem Rand 4½s'56	73¾	73¾	73¾
3	Republic Stl 4½s'53	104¾	104¾	104¾
6	Republic Stl 4½s'54	108½	108½	108½
1	Republic Stl 4½s'56	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Revere C & B 4½s '56	93¼	93¼	93¼
6	Richfield Oil 4s '52	100	100	100
3	Rio Gr Wst 1st 4s '39	73	73	73
2	Rutland 4½s 1st '41	32	31½	32
16 St L F & NW 5s '48		7¾	7¾	7¾
1	St L S F 5s '50 B	16½	15¾	16½
121	St L S F 4½s '78	9¾	9¾	9¾
36	St L S F 4½s '78 ctf st	9	9	9
19	St L S F 4½s '50 A	9¼	9	9¼
1	St L S F 4½s '50 A ct	9	9	9
17	St L S W 5s '52	17½	17½	17½
12	St L S W rfg 5s '90	17½	17½	17½
28	St Paul Un Dep 5s '72	118¾	118¾	118¾
	S A & A Pass 4s '43	30

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CALL ON FRIENDS with sensational new Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names imprinted. Also our 21-value 21-Card Assortment at $1. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. E-24, New York.

CHRISTMAS Card Sensation! Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping, Etching. Religious boxes. Big profits. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-61, Mass.

INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS MAKE YOU MORE MONEY. Sell latest fad—21 beautiful folders with sender's Initial in Gold, Silver effect $1 retail. 50c profit. Bonus 50 Name-Imprinted cards, $1. Many unusual money-making assortments, 50c up. Get samples. ARTISTIC CARD CO., 606 Wav Elmira, N. Y.

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder, approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. P. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Casa Alta Apartments at beach, beautifully furnished; steam heat; electric refrigeration; garage; 1-2-3 rooms; 1½ hours' ride from San Francisco.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Exclusive home, adjoining First Church of Christ, Scientist; large airy rooms; 5 minutes Fair; parking. ZIMMER, 144-41 Sanford Avenue.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR own hosiery and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear Snag Proofed Chiffon silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. X-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

FLATBUSH, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Entire floor, 3 large rooms, kitchenette, bath; Frigidaire; cool insulated house, near subways; strictly private; adults only; $40. Phone BUck 2-0606.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 310 W. 79th St.—Large studio, unfurnished apartment; Venetian blinds, dressing room, tile bath, kitchenette. Electrolux. Endicott 7-3583.

APARTMENTS WANTED

SMALL, furnished or unfurnished apartment for 2 or 3 rooms; Utica, N. Y., or vicinity. Box 71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

Outstanding Used Car Values

'37 Lincoln Zephyr Sedan, Radio and Heater $595
'39 Ford D. L. Sedan $575
'37 Ford D. L. Sedan $425

HOOVER MOTORS, INC.
Park Square, Boston — Hubbard 7100

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY. Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York; Regent 4-2290.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Modern camp at Great Pond, Kingston, N. H. For particulars write or telephone Frank Kirschner, 10 Main St., Haverhill, Mass.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FARLEY, MASS.—House, 13 rooms, beautifully located in small Massachusetts village, among hills on Route 2; for immediate sale; good water, modern conveniences; suitable for tourist business; 3 acres land, also barn; price reasonable. ETHEL FARLEY.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS. Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse; storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office afternoons; $20. 11 W. 42nd St., office 1906. Co. 5-5930, Tel.

PAYING GUESTS

BRENTWOOD 300 1st Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J. Ocean View. Tel. 3443. $17 up weekly with meals. $10 up without. C. S. HOFF.

SHARON, MASS.—Board and room for 2 or 3 guests; sleeping porch; piano; screened; quiet, home cooking; $15 per week. ROSA E. TRUNDY. Tel. 722.

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J. Modern — Clean — Cool. Directly on Beach. Superior Accommodations at Modest Rates. Baths. Inquiry Invited. I. A. SHAW. CONVENIENT TO WORLD'S FAIR.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

SKOWHEGAN, MAINE — Overnight guests welcome at The Pillars, 20 Main Street, just south of Route 201. Telephone 136-3.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 108 Gainsboro — Attractive, airy rooms; Mother Church, free parking, the impressive mattresses. MRS. CARNEY, COM. 7677.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., 34 Greenway Terrace — Beautiful rooms; residential section, near transportation; permanent guests only. Bo. 8-1386, WOODRUFF.

N. Y. C., 435 Fort Washington Ave. (180th)—Unusual, homelike, front; near church, transportation; elevator, running water. DeCamp, Apt. 5-G.

N. Y. CITY, West 96th St.—Exceptional room, bath; $7.00; smaller $5.00; elevator, radio laid, near park. Phone RIV. 9-2161.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—World's Fair 7 minutes; luxurious private home, corner room, private baths; free parking; $1.50 to $2.50 per person. 37-37 87 St.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y., 31-31 81 St., Hav. 6-8952—Two sunny rooms, day $1.50 per person, near transportation. Herman.

N. Y. C., 306 W. 107th St. (Apt. 3-A), Broadway; 1 block Columbus and church; AC. 2-1655—Spacious, attractive front rooms, single, double; transient or permanent; kitchen privileges.

N. Y. C., 99th (808 West End)—Extraordinarily beautiful rooms, newly decorated; single-double; summer rates. ACademy 2-9483, Leonard.

ROOMS in private home, reasonable; near Fair; two to four accommodated; garage, 43-33 163rd St., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.

SILVERWARE

Discounts on Silverware. Repairing, also China. Old Silver bought. A. Einsohn, 507 11th Ave., N. Y. C. VA. 6-2870.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED middle-aged woman desires work in city; light housekeeping, plain cooking. MRS. THOMAS, 17 W. 91st St., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

GREEN DOOR INN, Haverhill, N. H.—High above Connecticut River; views White and Green Hills; quiet street; excellent food; special rates for 2 or more.

SHADYKNOLL — Charming country estate near Rumson; ocean bathing from rooms; tennis, golf, badminton, riding, boating; excellent food; restricted; 818-823; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ETHEL CUNNINGHAM—Dramatic Art, Dr. Alexander Bell's Visible Speech taught. Hotel Flanders, 133 W. 47th St., N. Y. C. Bryant 9-8276.

SINGERS WANTED for choral society. Apply ROBERT MALONE, telephone CO. 5-9739, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

LONDON
Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster — Tel. Whitehall 5691
PARIS
56 Faubourg St.-Honore — Tel. Anjou 20-67
BOSTON
One Norway St. — Tel. COMmonwealth 4330
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building — Tel. 3-2445
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. — Tel. LAckawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. — Tel. RANdolph 7841
DETROIT
2-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. — Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1015 Railway Exch. Bldg. — Tel. CHestnut 5172
LOS ANGELES
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SAN FRANCISCO
605 Market St. — Tel. SUtter 7240
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building — Tel. MAin 3804

Also our Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

These answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

REDCAR, Yorkshire—Apartments, bed and breakfast; modern house, near sea and country; strictly quiet; personal attention. 9 Winchester Road.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LOVELY SWALEDALE—Board residence, good position; every comfort; terms from 7/- per day. Miss HIRD, Rockmount, Reeth, Richmond, Yorkshire.

SOUTHPORT — Board residence, bed and breakfast, ideal position, every comfort assured. MISS QUIRK, 80, Lord Street.

YORKSHIRE — Accommodation in superior farm house, indoor sanitation and modern conveniences; home comforts. MRS. ABRAM, North Farm, Shipton Thorpe.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORFOLK — Paying guests received; restful country home, near coast; modern conveniences. SPURGEON, Manor House, Aldborough, Norwich.

NORTHUMBERLAND — Spend your holiday in old country house; lovely quiet country; garage; walks; fishing; tennis; from 3½ gns. weekly. Tel. Millfield 217. MRS. GREY, Millfield Hill, Wooler.

PHOTOGRAPHY

LIVERPOOL 9—Films developed and printed. Moderate charges. Postcards 3d. Enlarging; colouring; copying. Phyllis Olsen, 11 Hooton Road, Aintree.

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED organist seeks post in Christian Science church; familiar with service. Box W-1424, BCM/CSM, London.

PRINTING—Compositor, with knowledge of machines and stereo, seeks post; member of T. A. Box W-1420, BCM/CSM, London.

WOMAN used to home nursing seeks position as nurse or companion; good references; domesticated. Write Box W-1425, BCM/CSM, London.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

AN ECONOMY to live in these modernized hotels. Lifts. P. O. 'phones. Excellent Food. Low terms.

EMBASSY Bayswater Rd., W. 2. Bay. 2131. From 3 gns.

QUEENSBOROUGH COURT Bay 0131. 46-52, Queensborough Terrace, W. 2. From 2½ gns.

42- HARRINGTON GDNS. 44 S. W. Ken. 5463. Terms from 2 gns., Bed and Breakfast from 25s.

KENSINGTON 118, Queen's Gate, S. W. Ken. 1172. From 3 gns. Close Tube and Museums. Central heating.

WEST LONDON Bay. 5115. From 2½ gns. Leads into Garden. Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2. Resident Directress (all hotels), Mrs. Leman.

Bishops Offley Manor for peace and quiet

On the borders of lovely Shropshire. Own grounds. From 3 gns. G. B. TOBEY, Bishops Offley Manor, Eccleshall, Staffordshire.

BLACKPOOL—Langdale Private Hotel, New South promenade; facing sea; every modern convenience; h. and c. all rooms, lift; personal supervision; terms from 9/6 per day inclusive.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **LYNTON COURT**
New, door Christian Science Church. 48 rooms (16 due South, 8 ground floor). 4 Lounges. Recreation Room, 2 acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request. O. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators; private baths; rooms electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 3080.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNBRAE**
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**
Modern, with comfort and restfulness of a country house. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH E. — "Craigrie" Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. St. Courne 1180.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL GUEST HOUSE, 10b The Precincts, & 37 Burgate. Tel. 280011.

Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel

Actually overlooking Channel. Has an early Victorian serenity with the conveniences of modern fittings. Tel. 158.

GREEN PARK HOUSE—Half minute's walk to Christian Science church; luxury rooms with breakfasts from 8/6 nightly; lunch 1/9. 5 White Horse Street, Piccadilly, London, W. 1. Mayfair 0161.

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
Overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Quiet English country house atmosphere. Ideal center for the Lakes or for a restful holiday. Unusually high standard of comfort and cuisine. Open for meals to non-residents. A. A. (Three star). R. A. C. Tel. Newby Bridge 222.

LAKE DISTRICT
BAINRIGGS, GRASMERE
Board residence; charming position on lake; all conveniences; terms moderate. MRS. WILSON.

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science church
En pension 3½ gns. s. w. Daily 12/6
Lift. Central Heating. Ph. Bay 3616
Cable Grantleigh, Padd., London

LONDON

Join a small House-Party. Private suites, £14 for 14 days, £10.10s. for 7 days, including personally conducted sight-seeing. MAJOR DOUGLAS, 120 Cromwell Road, S. W. 7.

London—EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken. S. W. 5. Fro 3357. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. H. and C. Water. Well-appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

Tel. Liv. 3262, London
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
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FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
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ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

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Get Everything at
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Delicious Scotch Shortbread in tins 2/- 4/- 6/-
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TELEGRAMS "SHEEP, EDINBURGH"

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH
(Continued)

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2, HAMILTON ST

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

The Fieldmice And the Spider

A Story for Children

Fanny Fieldmouse was forever coming home with the strangest stories. It was Fanny Fieldmouse who had told of seeing a mouse with wings. It was Fanny Fieldmouse who had told of an owl with horns.

No one had believed her, and now she was telling another strange story. They were all listening, those other fieldmice, sitting in a circle, their eyes wide open, their ears tall.

"It happened this way," Fanny Fieldmouse began. "I was in Farmer Green's barn looking for straw, when what should I see but a long silk thread hanging from the rafters to the floor."

"Nonsense," the first mouse contradicted. His name was Tallears. "Whoever heard of a silk thread hanging in a barn?"

Fanny Fieldmouse paid no attention. She shut her eyes and went on. "I went close to the silk thread. I stared at it and do you know it began to move."

"The wind moved it," the second mouse shouted. His name was Longtail.

Fanny Fieldmouse paid no attention. She opened her eyes and went on. "I looked up and what did I see but a black thing with a head and eight long legs coming down that silk thread!"

At that, the fieldmice who never believed began to laugh. Fanny waited and when the last squeak of laughter was just an echo she said,

"It's time you fieldmice believe what I tell you. Come with me." She said it in such a downright manner that they followed her, every last mouse of them to Farmer Green's barn. The barn door was wide open and in they trailed dragging their tails behind them.

Fanny led them to a corner of the barn and raising her paw she said, "Look!"

They looked. There it was, the silk thread hanging from the rafters to the floor. What is more, there was the black thing with a head and eight long legs coming down. Those fieldmice who didn't believe blinked and winked.

"Humph!" they said altogether. Down, down came the black thing. When he was almost to the bottom Fanny Fieldmouse asked,

"Who are you, Mr. Black Thing with a head and eight long legs?"

The silk thread shook. The black thing was going up again.

"I'm Mr. Spider," he called, "and I made this silk thread all myself. Please don't disturb it for it's the road I travel by."

"The road! Did he say road?" asked Longtail scornfully. "Whoever saw a road like that!"

"You can see that it is a fine road," answered Fanny. "He traveled on it safely all the way from the rafters to the floor. It is a good road, Longtail, even though you have never seen one like it before."

"Who would want to walk on a road that swings like that?" chimed in Tallears. "Why the mere thought of it makes me dizzy."

"And see how slim it is," added Bright Eyes. "Why it wouldn't hold even one of us—not to speak of all seven."

"But it isn't our road," said Fanny Fieldmouse, laughing. "It's Mr. Spider's road and it's exactly right for him. I can see it is time you Fieldmice did some traveling and learned about the creatures around you. Things that seem strange, may only be strange to you."

"Strange but true
As you'll find out,
If you use your eyes
And look about."

Bible Facts

'Hating' One's Relatives

In the King James Version of Luke 14:26 we find the apparently strange announcement that no one could be the Master's disciple if he did not "hate . . . his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, yea and his own life also."

On the face of it, such a statement would seem to be inconsistent with the teachings of a gospel of love; but on examining the literal meaning and idiomatic usage of the Hebrew and Greek words rendered "hate" in the Bible, one finds that very often they did not imply hatred in the modern sense, having reference rather to comparative disregard for some person or thing. The words rendered "hate," then, often mean more nearly "love less"; and when this is realized, it follows that the words found in Luke 14:26 merely imply that love for Christ Jesus and for his work was to take precedence over the very natural love of life and of one's relatives.

Odds and Ends

No Chance of Colliding

The sleeping habits of a covey of quail are odd. The birds arrange themselves in a compact circle with heads out and tails toward the center, and rest closely against one another for warmth. If alarmed, each one flies straight out without danger of collision.

Beautifying Stations

Every station and flagging point of the 4,500 miles of the Swedish State Railways has a setting of gardens and shrubs, flower boxes and hanging potted plants. This project was started in 1862 by an obscure state horticulturist.

First Shower

Monitor Camera Club from Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

It's Done by Hand

Vocations

Seeds and Nursery Stock

A. J. Cavanaugh doesn't sell seeds and nursery stock at all, but merely gets the addresses of those who may be in the market later on, and sends the addresses to a reliable seed and nursery concern. The concern sends catalogs at the proper time, "keys" the names, and Cavanaugh gets a 10 per cent commission on any orders sent in by these people.

It is easy to get the addresses of gardeners, farmers, and fruit growers from local papers and from neighbors, each one likely knowing the addresses of a dozen or more others; then write the others and get still more addresses—a sort of endless chain.

The ideal concern for this purpose is one that handles both seed and nursery stock—such a firm sends out spring and fall catalogs, and will allow you commissions on both season's order. Cavanaugh often gets $20 or more on one order from one person.—Jessie R., Miami, Okla.

Daily Quotation

DON'T mistake fussiness for efficiency.

—ANON

Did You Ever Wonder

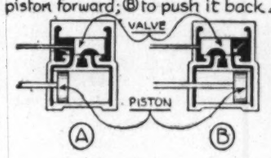
What Causes the 'Choo-Choo' Sound in a Locomotive?

Steam locomotives puff rhythmically as they draw their trains over the railroads. These puffs, it may be noted, vary in frequency with the speed at which the drive wheels turn. You may have noted that in attempting to set a train in motion from a complete stop (particularly if the load is heavy, the track slippery, or the grade steep), the locomotive may emit a few slow, labored puffs, suddenly changing to a staccato roar as the drive wheels lose their hold on the rails and spin wildly.

This would seem to indicate a close relationship between the drive wheel and the puffing sound; and such is the case.

The way in which steam is made to turn the wheels is as follows: By means of a throttle, the engineer controls a valve which admits steam to the steam chest or compartment, connected with the locomotive's cylinders. Inside the steam chest is another valve, operated by a mechanism connected to the driving rod that connects the drive wheels with the piston. As the driving rod turns the drive wheel, this valve admits steam first to one and then to the other side of the piston in the cylinder, and also automatically lets the used steam escape through a pipe up the chimney of the locomotive, after it has completed its job of forcing the piston to one end or another of the cylinder.

Valve, operated from drive-wheel rod, which admits steam first to one and then the other side of piston. White arrows indicate direction of steam flow: Ⓐ to push piston forward; Ⓑ to push it back.



This escaping steam from the cylinder causes the puffing sound we hear, and serves also to stimulate the burning of the coal under the boiler by making a strong draft through the firebox. If it were not for this forced draft, the steam locomotive could not be so powerful for its size.

The "choo-choo" sound has always been characteristic of the steam locomotive. The first successful locomotive, designed by Trevithick in 1804, had an arrangement for the exhaust steam to escape up the tall chimney to increase the draft.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Harvest Time in India

Monitor Camera Club from I. R. Ansari, Multan Cantt, India

More Picturesque, If Not So Efficient As Modern Methods

Daily Anecdote

Edison's Interest

Once when Thomas A. Edison was visiting Luther Burbank, the naturalist asked him to sign his guest book.

In addition to a column for the names of the guests, there was a column for home addresses, another for occupations, and finally a column headed "Interested in."

In this last column Edison with quickness and firmness wrote: "Everything."

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Archibald MacLeish, a poet, has just been approved for Librarian of Congress. Won't it be fun to get the Congressional Record in blank verse?

St. Louis Star-Times: If the textile industry would make cotton hose twice as thin and three times as expensive, women would wear 'em.

In Lighter Vein

How to Tell If Your Son Is Home From College

Look in your gas tank. If tank is empty, son is at home.

Wire to college offering him $100. If no reply of acceptance within an hour, son is home.

Count your best neckties. If none are missing, son is still at college.

Ask neighbor's daughter.

Obliging One Another

He leaned over the garden fence and beckoned to his neighbour.

"I say, old man," he said, "I understand that you have Jones' rake?"

The neighbour nodded.

"Good" said the first, "if you'll let me borrow the rake occasionally, I'll let you use his roller whenever you want it."—Kentish Mercury.

Youth Answers

A Boston woman asked James Russell Lowell to write in her autograph album, and the poet, complying, wrote the line: "What is so rare as a day in June?"

A few days later, Lowell, returning to this woman's house, was idly thumbing through the album when he came to his poetic question.

Beneath his line, in childish scrawl, he found the answer in these words: "A Chinese with whiskers."

Fido's Alarm

Mrs. Brown had recently acquired a dog, and was proudly demonstrating his good points to a friend.

"I know he's not what you would call a pedigreed dog," she said, "but no tramp or beggar can come near the house without his letting us know about it."

"What does he do?" asked her friend. "Bark the house down?"

"No; he crawls under the sofa."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Tribute

El Monte, Calif.

At a recent Pioneer Day reunion at "The End of the Santa Fe Trail," there was an "Old Timer Juncheon." One of the speakers at this luncheon was a woman who paid a tribute to one of the early pioneers. This woman was a little girl in those early days when the main street of the town was only a little cow trail, dusty and muddy by turns; when from necessity rather than choice the pioneers were rough and hard-working, with little of beauty or gentleness in their midst, but empire builders nonetheless.

Into this crude scene came one pioneer whose home and garden were always neat, clean, orderly. On each side of the path that led to his door he planted flowers that bloomed—zinnias they were. And this pioneer's voice and speech were gentle, and his smile was pleasant to see. Thus beauty and gentleness made their way into this little pioneer town at the end of the trail, bringing lasting benefit to all, especially to the children.

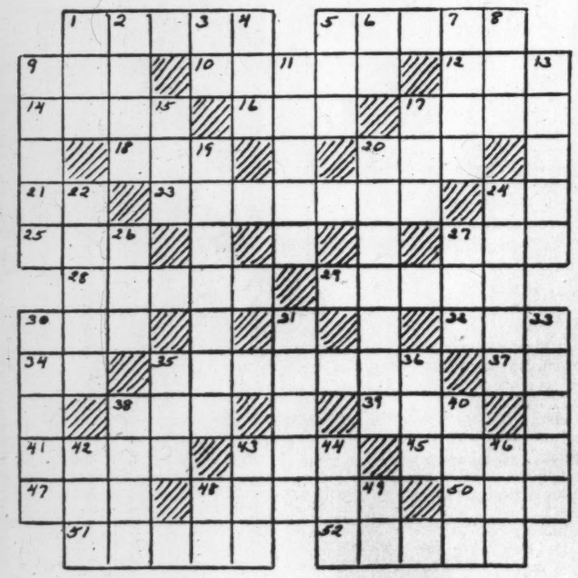
And so, on her return after many years to the gathering of the pioneers, this woman's most precious memory of the pioneer days of her childhood was the zinnias beside the path that led up to the home of William Haddox.

A Verse for Today . . .

Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep: So shall thy poverty come as one that travelleth; and thy want as an armed man.—PROV. 24:33-34.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was one of principal cities of Canaan before the conquest?
5—Who was one of four sons of Shimon?
9—In speaking of Biblical Bashemath, what pronoun would you use?
10—What is a region of northeastern Africa?
12—What is a Briard?
14—Who was son of Zibeon?
16—Short sleep is what?
17—What is a city of Latvia, Europe?
18—Flatfish is called what?
20—What is a river of Poland?
21—Narragansett Bay indents what State (abbr.)?
23—Aurora was goddess of what?
24—What is a symbol for samarium?
25—Seventh letter of Greek alphabet is what?
27—In speaking of Biblical Amram, what pronoun would you use?
28—In what month was Hans Christian Andersen born?
29—Where is Guadalquivir River?
30—Caucho is also called what?
32—What is a river of western Persia?
34—Possessive pronoun.
35—Where is chief seat of porcelain industry in France?
37—What is a Pacific Island screw pine?
38—Pasture or meadow is what?
39—What rodent is larger than a mouse?
41—What is name of a sea connected with the Black Sea?
43—What animal was bought by Dick Whittington?
45—What is a county of western California?
47—Who was one of kings of Midian?
48—What is name of a book of the Apocrypha?
50—16½ feet equal what?
51—Who was father of Hadadezer?
52—What island is largest of Cyclades?

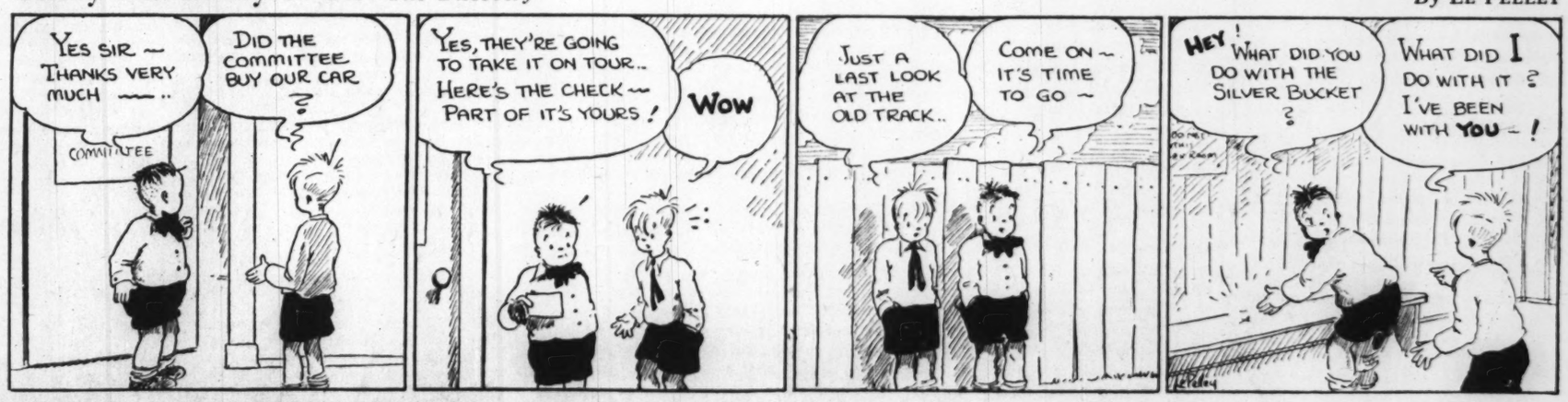
Down

1—Adult males are what?
2—What was a royal city of Canaanites?
3—Upon.
4—Who was father of Joshua?
5—What is a small ostrich plume called?
6—Where is Estherville (abbr.)?
7—Who was chief god of mythology of Eddas?
8—What is one of square logs of wood used in pile to support roof of a mine?
9—What is a seaport city of France?
11—Who was father of Zadok?
13—Who was son of Nahor, Abraham's brother?
15—Who was one of Noah's three sons?
17—Tattered piece of cloth is what?
19—What is a republic of South America?
20—What is another name for the phainopepla?
22—Where is Rimini?
24—What peninsula of Egypt is at northern end of Red Sea?
26—Monkey is what?
27—What do you call a dramatic production that conspicuously succeeds?
30—What was one of cities of allotment of Asher?
31—Who was one of sons of Joktan?
33—What was a place in south of Palestine, near the well Lahai-roi?
35—Book of Old Testament, between Exodus and Numbers, is called what (abbr.)?
36—What is name of an East Indian timber tree?
38—Learning is what?
40—What is an aroid of the Pacific Islands?
42—Who was son of Jehiel?
43—What do you call a male swan?
44—What is a metal mentioned in Bible?
46—What is a measure of distance in India varying in value with locality?
48—Toward.
49—Symbol for tantalum is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Discovery*

By LE PELLEY


YES SIR — THANKS VERY MUCH —..
COMMITTEE
DID THE COMMITTEE BUY OUR CAR ?
YES, THEY'RE GOING TO TAKE IT ON TOUR.. HERE'S THE CHECK — PART OF IT'S YOURS !
WOW
JUST A LAST LOOK AT THE OLD TRACK..
COME ON — IT'S TIME TO GO —
HEY ! WHAT DID YOU DO WITH THE SILVER BUCKET ?
WHAT DID I DO WITH IT ? I'VE BEEN WITH YOU — !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*We're on Our Way!*

Saw Mrs. Simpson packing bags today —
I believe in sticking pretty close to home when that's going on!
And this time I was well paid!
Because just as I supposed · We're on our way to the New York World's Fair!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Quiet on the Western Front*

By THE HAGERS

THE WUZZLEDUFF THRIVED ON THE FARM. HIS MANNER SOFTENED. HE HAD CHARM.
I QUACKED, "I LIKE YOUR ATTITUDE." HE ANSWERED, "I WAS VERY RUDE.
YOU CAN'T WIN FRIENDS THAT WAY, I'VE LEARNER I FEAR YOUR RANCH I'VE OVERTURNED."
"I'M GLAD," MY AUNT MATILDA SIGHED. "WITH FARM LIFE NOW, I'M SATISFIED."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Spain at "Peace"

The third anniversary of the Franco rebellion in Spain finds that erstwhile republic, ally of Britain and France, now virtually enrolled in the Fascist International. The chief foreign-policy question of the hour is whether there shall be an outright military alliance between Italy and Spain—following the Spanish visit of Count Ciano—or a somewhat less compromising friendly neutrality. The chief domestic issue is whether the conservative groups within the Franco dictatorship can hold their upper hand over the Fascistic rank and file which is feeling its strength. There is no talk anywhere in the open of an alternative to the Franco regime; if the Caudillo should be supplanted at any time in the near future it would be because of the inner inconsistencies of the dictatorship, not because of any opposition from without.

Domestically, Spain today is at peace, if the term can be applied to a regime which is compelled to extirpate its opposition. The uprisings which recently have been reported in the press are indicative of a fundamental cleavage between the Requetés who are crusading Roman Catholics, and the Falangistas who are modeling their organization loosely after the Brown Shirts of Germany. But this understandable friction has not reached any revolutionary proportions, so far as may be learned. Outbreaks of the sort occurred sporadically even while the war lasted.

The exiled leaders of the Spanish Republic count on this and other feuds to restore Spain eventually into their hands. They are not preparing revolution at present; they are organizing to take over at a time when the centrifugal tendencies in the Spanish political mentality—those tendencies which hindered well-meaning republicans from making the Republic work smoothly—shall have had an equal effect on the dictatorship, as they expect will happen. They are not looking for this disintegration to start yet, or at least not to mature; for in their view several shifts of power within the Franco regime may be needed to set the factions seriously against one another.

As for the place of contemporary Spain in the main record of diplomatic history, the verdict has already been pronounced. That policy of the Chamberlain Government whose net effect was to intervene on behalf of the Franco rebellion, lest Spain become red and join the Russian conspiracy against Europe, is now earnestly seeking a Russian alliance. Spain is probably lost to that alliance for the present. Azaña, Negrín, Prieto and the rest wander like Beneš and Haile Selassie, the spokesmen of a conscience in the international order which says that grievances must be progressively settled, but by negotiation, not merely by the extreme of aggression against the extreme of status quo.

The Exchange Woos the Public

The New York Stock Exchange is to be congratulated, as is also its hard-working young president, William McC. Martin, on his latest move in appointing a "public examining board" of the exchange. The aim of this new body, in addition to studying the advisability of establishing brokerage banks, is to examine the whole problem of the brokerage business in its relations to the capital markets and the public and to bring in recommendations which will help make the exchange function more efficiently. Thereby the exchange hopes to consolidate its position as the main channel facilitating the flow of savings and capital into the nation's business and industry and to prove to the public its basic character of fair dealing and integrity.

How times have changed! Today the Stock Exchange is the wooer and the up-to-now coy public is the wooed. No longer is a ticket necessary to gain entrance to the visitors' gallery. The august machinery of trading is in full view, and the floormen, those mysterious dealers in millions, can be viewed without let or hindrance in their native habitat. But more symbolic of the penetration of the liberal viewpoint into the purlieus of the financial mighty is the provision in the exchange's by-laws which provides places for "representatives of the public" on the board of governors. Equally important have been certain almost drastic changes of procedure looking toward better protection of the investing public.

There are several reasons for the exchange's setting its course by the compass of reform. Scandalous disclosures have moved members to demand closer self-scrutiny and more rigid self-regulation. The SEC, following intensive researches, called for radical corrections in methods of operation. And not least, the pinch of comparative poverty has invaded Wall Street, with trading the slowest in some 15 years and brokers unable to make ends meet. Something has to be done, says Mr. Martin, to preserve the usefulness of the market and regain the confidence of the public. The exchange seems to have taken the right course. It can hardly do better than conscientiously fly at its masthead those well-chosen words capping the Conway report in the spring of 1938: "The public interest is the paramount consideration."

Irony at Gdynia

One of those ironies which are perhaps more entertaining than instructive, and yet are instructive too, smiles grimly out of the Danzig controversy.

The German press is opposing the argument, recently officially accepted by Britain, that Danzig is vital to Poland by pointing out that Poland has another port in Gdynia, and that, indeed, Poland's purpose in building up Gdynia was to paralyze Danzig. No doubt many purposes lay behind Polish development of Gdynia—one of which quite naturally was to insure an outlet for Polish goods on the Baltic should Danzig ever cease to serve as such. But one of the original motivating factors for the construction of a port at Gdynia is authoritatively recorded to have been the refusal of Danzigers to handle arms and ammunition supplies for Poland when that country was threatened with a Bolshevik invasion.

Gdynia therefore seems to have more claim to being an anti-Comintern city than Danzig and therefore would be more "eligible" for inclusion in the Greater Reich! But perhaps it is too early to talk of that.

Building for Show

Huey Long built more than a house of cards in Louisiana. Anyone who has visited the State in recent years has probably been shown the highways and bridges and majestic public buildings constructed under his regime as Governor and United States Senator. The political organization he assembled has tried to keep up the tradition since his passing.

But now indictments of two of its leading figures within a month by grand juries, one local and one Federal, bring serious question whether the political organization which appeared, like the steel and stone of the 33-story State Capitol Building, to be made of pretty hard stuff, may not collapse as some bossisms in American political history have done.

The case of Louisiana is no isolated specimen. The people of Louisiana deserve credit for the way in which they have tried to recognize whatever was good in the aims of the Long regime, have resisted its suppressions of necessary civil liberties and are now supporting the investigation into its alleged misdoings. The people of many other communities can or should be able to sympathize with them, for many have had similar experiences differing only in magnitude and degree.

Massachusetts, for instance, has in progress a hearing on the ouster of its commissioner of public works over allegations of squandering State funds. Kansas City has recently seen the indictment of its former city manager in connection with a contract allegedly diverting money to a dummy-engineering firm.

The charges form a common pattern with those in Louisiana, where Seymour Weiss and a few associates are now accused of having collected $75,000 from the State for the sale of hotel furnishings covered in the sale of a hotel for which they had already received $575,000, and where Dr. James Monroe Smith, till recently president of Louisiana State University, is under indictment for having allegedly embezzled $100,000 of university funds.

Louisiana still has the public works built under the Long regime, including the great buildings of the State University, which make a particularly fine show when the brightly uniformed hundred-piece band, in which the Senator took so much pride, marches forth to one of the games of the well-supported football team. But something more than brick and stone and money and bright uniforms is necessary to the building of a great educational institution or to supporting the rightful dignity of a State, whether it be in Louisiana or anywhere else.

Unless moral fiber goes into the building of a nation's institutions and into the efforts to accomplish needed reforms, the political structures that are built are likely to topple from time to time with more of the weight of millstones than of cards.

"Cut Off With a Shilling"

True, it was becoming a little old-fashioned, but still there were a few novelettes, of the yellow-backed variety, and a few melodramas, in which some leading character was "cut off with a shilling." Some people may not mind, and the scullery maid now has her radio or wireless, but the writer of pulp fiction loses forever one of the most popular tricks of his trade, with the enactment of the new British law of inheritance, setting aside the right of a "person of sound mind" to will his property to whom he chooses.

It seems over-indulgent, but the rash young heir of Lord Fitzmartin may accumulate debts beyond his generous allowance, and his long-suffering parent will have no right to pen, in his panelled library, the devastating decision to leave his estate to the Society for Research into the Cultivation of Edible Mushrooms in the Himalayas.

There were a host of minor characters who will no longer have employment, it is feared. There was the rash young heir's mother, who was perfectly silly about him and shielded him as long as she could from his father's ire. And there was the studious younger brother, who was rather amiable and rode unbelievably well, far too well for an intelligent reader ever to put much faith in his supposed talent for painting or music, which he was cultivating in some remote, and distressingly dirty, alley in Paris.

Book-of-the-month clubs notwithstanding, the yellow novelettes have had a long run, and their own uncritical public. Authors will have to be ingenious to find any act of the rich parent or uncle equal in dramatic intensity to that of cutting the deserving or undeserving hero off with a shilling.

The Bookshelf

Up From Prehistory

In spite of the title, MAN MAKES HIMSELF (New York: Oxford. $2.50), there is nothing irreligious or polytheistic about V. Gordon Childe's latest work, the story of prehistoric men, prepared for the casual reader and containing very few of the detailed problems about which specialists on archaeology argue.

In fact it might seem naïve to experts on human prehistory used to technical terms, outlandish names and periodic qualifications telling everyone in substance, "On the evidence available today, the balance of probability favors the view —." Naturally one needs to know that such an attitude prevailed during the writing of the book, but it is refreshing to find the text unencumbered with sophisticated ifs, ands, or buts.

* * *

"Tradition," writes the author on the very last page, "makes the man, by circumscribing his behavior within certain bounds; but it is equally true that man makes the traditions. And so, we can repeat with deeper insight, 'Man makes himself.'" He speaks from a deep knowledge through long acquaintance with the roots of human civilization, having traced the "dawn men" personally in Europe and in the Near East.

Have we progressed? is a question sure to appear in the thinking of every reader interested in archaeology. Many writers on the subject, anticipating this, try to answer one way or another. No subject could be more loaded with dynamite. Looking about us we find streamliners in the air and on land and sea. Electricity lights our homes and does much of the hard labor. But what about new poison gases, what about bullets, submarines and slums? Obviously these are questions whose answers depend upon the knowledge and economic position of the inquirer and few will come to the same conclusion.

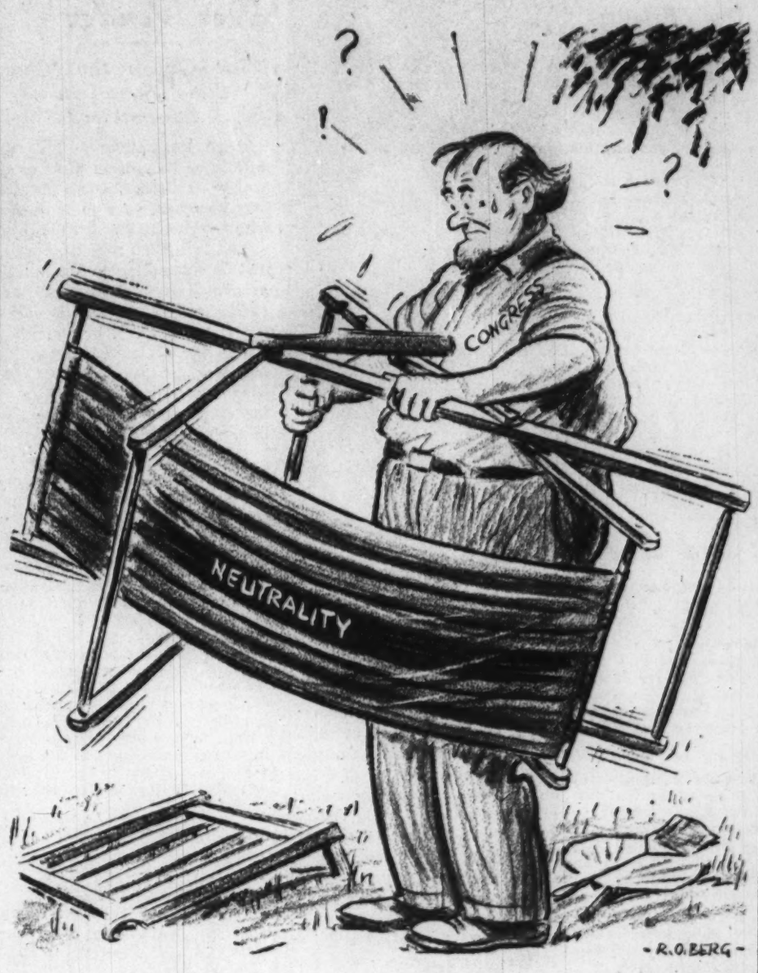
One person may like to overcome limitations of time and distance using modern vehicles and instruments. Another may have a romantic appreciation for nature "unspoiled," and yearn for the days of less speed. But dumped into a Mexican Indian village, or among the sun-baked houses of Mesopotamia, they might both change their opinions.

* * *

However, there's nothing wrong with asking, What is progress? History had little to offer by way of an answer until recent years, when the welfare of even low-income groups became the concern of all. Most of the written history was formerly of political revolutions and the doings of a relatively small privileged class. Almost nothing is known of the laborers of 200 years ago, the peasants of the Middle Ages or the slaves of Rome and Greece. Today, changes in forces of production, in economic structure and social organization, are recorded as fundamental history.

Archaeology is helping to rectify the mistake of earlier historians by filling in the gaps. Just as natural historians attempt to trace the emergence of new plant or animal species, each better adapted for survival, more fitted to obtain food, shelter, and water, and to multiply, Mr. Childe discloses mankind building new industries in the long trek from the Bronze and Iron Ages to 1939, developing new economies, increasing the human species, and enhancing its fitness and right to survive. H. B. N.

And He Did So Want to Sit Down



Skill

The other day I ate lunch in a large New York cafeteria. I pushed my tray around the shining nickeled runway, stopping at the various ports of call—a fruit cup, a couple of chops with some mashed potatoes and peas, a roll and some butter. Finally I reached the relish department, and I couldn't help eavesdropping when I heard the manager chiding the girl behind the counter.

"Never," he was saying, "never have I seen such a job. Never have I seen pickles sliced so terribly. When the rush is over I'll show you how to slice a pickle right."

I picked up my tray and walked to a table snickering, for to me it was absurd that a man should bawl out a poor girl over such a minor thing as the contours of a sliver of pickled cucumber. And yet, as I began thinking over past experiences, it occurred to me that in every trade or occupation—no matter how lowly it may seem to us—there are degrees of skill and pride of workmanship that would amaze the outsider were he to hear of them.

For example, when I was a youth of sixteen I took a roaming trip through the West with a boy from a neighboring farm. Earning our way by pitching hay and shocking wheat on farms along the Rock Island Railroad, we eventually reached Belleville, Kan., on a hot summer day, tired and hungry. As we walked down the main street we came upon a tent show in a vacant lot, and we idly watched a billposter pasting color sheets on a fence. I had an inspiration.

"Any chance of a job around here?" I asked.

* * *

The billposter looked us over, observed the pitchfork callouses on our hands, and finally replied that he believed the boss did need a couple of roustabouts. We hunted up the boss and he put us on, at the princely sum of $10 a week each, with the privilege of sleeping in the tent when it was pitched in a town for the one-week repertory stands and in the boxcar which transported the equipment when we were traveling to the next site.

It wasn't bad working around the show that week and tearing down the tent for the next run, but when we reached the town where we were to pitch for the following week, I learned about skill.

Have you ever watched men driving tent stakes—two, four, six or even eight of them rhythmically swinging sledges? Nowadays the big circuses and carnivals use small mechanical pile-drivers for the task, but in 1916 it was a sledgehammer or nothing. It looked easy—but you should try it.

When the time came for me to drive my first stake I picked up a sledge with confidence. It was heavier than I thought—sixteen pounds—and a mighty awkward instrument to swing even though I was used to heavy farm work. But I brought it back over my shoulder with a mighty whirl and let it descend kerplump!—only, much to my embarrassment, it kerplumped on the ground. I hadn't even touched the head of the stake. I tried again. This time I struck a glancing blow at the side of the stakehead (no bigger than a half dollar) and the helve tingled in my hands. And so it went—hitting the ground, the side, and once in a great while the proper place: the head of the stake. Finally the boss canvasman took pity on my awkwardness, shoved me out of the way, and showed me how to do it.

"Keep your eye on the head," he said (I've since heard something like that in golf), "swing 'er back steady and let 'er drop straightaways."

* * *

I copied his stance, and after considerable practice was able to hold up my end as a master stakedriver and maintain the rhythm as three or four of us clustered about a stake and swung in turn to sink it two feet into the earth by steady thuds. I had developed a skill, and I was proud of it.

No one is more proud of his skill than a good carpenter. Upon his saws, his augurs, his chisels he lavishes the care of a mother upon a child. And he is eternally disgraced if he leaves hammer dents around a nailhead in the wood. Once in about 1921, after the disastrous strike of railway shopmen, I went through a large divisional shop where farm youths and other strikebreakers had been pulled in to keep locomotives and cars in repair while the regular workmen were out. An oldtime carpenter was accompanying me. When we reached the boxcar section, where crumbling sections of the car sides had been reboarded, he snorted in disgust.

"Look at them hammer marks," he shouted, pointing to deep and unsightly dents around the nailheads. "These fellers have disgraced the whole carpenter trade."

You see them all about you, evidences of skill and pride. The poorly paid shopgirl can wrap a package in a way that excites my envy. The charwoman swings her mop with a broad, efficient rhythm that baffles the novice. The street sweeper plies his broom with the steady strokes of a man who knows his business. You may get $20,000 a year and he $20 a week, but he would laugh at your awkwardness if you tried to wield his broom. He has his skill. CHESTER L. SHAW

The Wide Horizon

Turkey Turns Toward Democracy

By Harold G. Laycock

ANKARA

Turkey's decision to steer its ship of state into the eddying Dardanelles of democracy is welcomed here as bringing back an optimistic trend in political navigation. More than nine years ago, Kemal Ataturk plotted the course through his totalitarian sextant when he declared: "For ten more years I must rule; after that perhaps I may be able to let the people speak openly."

Seen as an inevitable continuation of Ataturk's policy, President Ismet Inönü's announcement this month to modify the national constitution on more democratic foundations, is considered a significant manifestation of how divorced in principle has been the basis of Turkish totalitarianism from that which has corroded the public liberty of other states so governed. While the frosts of totalitarianisms have grown keener and keener in congealing tolerance and popular self-expression, Turkey's aim throughout has been gradually to thaw its regime in proportion as it felt the people appreciative of their responsibilities.

* * *

As early as 1930, Ataturk actually experimented with a more flexible constitution when he organized within his oligarchical Republican People's Party its own opposition. Unfortunately, this group, ostensibly Liberals under the leadership of Deputy Fethi Okyar, was distorted by the country's reactionary elements into an obstructive fly in the administrative ointment; and when Hojjas and others whose privileges had been very rightly limited, used the elasticity of the revised constitution to agitate the people to riotous anti-government outbreaks, Kemal had regretfully to abandon a somewhat premature experiment.

The last eight years of Ataturk's rule were bent to the same determination, to educate the people against the day when dictatorship could be dissolved charitably and without disorder.

Today, President Ismet Inönü echoes the same resolution through his clarion speeches in the democratic key. Everything will be done in the next twelve months to accelerate the advent of democracy in Turkey, has been the tone of his latest.

And now, he has turned his immediate attention to a repetition of his predecessor's experiment.

* * *

By the creation of an independent representation of twenty-one deputies, nominated by President Inönü's Republican People's party, with the full right of parliamentary criticism and open opposition, a second conspicuous bearing has been chartered on the country's voyage toward democracy. The move has been received here as the institution of a political public school.

Because the Turkish people are genuinely eager for this day, they will be willing students. Suppressed for centuries on their own soil by Capitulations, Sultan autocracy, Prussian militarism, the Allied occupation, and necessary dictatorship, they are not without ambitious ideals. Their love of individual freedom has obtruded before notably in 1908 when the Young Turkish movement capsized the Sultanate. For six years then, the country breathed comparative liberty before the goose-step trampled down a promising plant.

Aided by their new international-consciousness, the crew of Turkey's new ship of state, already waiting to be slipped from the stocks, feels there is no reason this time to fear a second wreck on such a vicious reef.

North . . South . . East . . West

Making Ends Meet

By Frank L. Perrin

Pierre, S. D.

With becoming apologies to the former Governors of North Carolina and South Carolina, the Governor of North Dakota might remark to the Governor of South Dakota, "It's a long time between crops!" But now, after eight or ten years, with only meager yields of wheat and corn in vast areas of these usually fertile States, quite abundant crops are in prospect or are assured. In the southern areas of South Dakota, in the region north of Sioux Falls, the wheat crop has been harvested and much of it stored in elevators. In that same area corn is well advanced and will yield bountifully unless the hot winds which have prevailed recently continue. Pastures are green and water plentiful. Cattle are fat and many of the horses, their work being done by tractors and automobiles, are taking a well-earned holiday.

Back in the East, and elsewhere, one pictures the two Dakotas as one. They are alike in some respects and unlike in others. The northern boundary of one sister state is along the Canadain line, and the western boundary touches Montana. South Dakota's southern border is perhaps five hundred and fifty miles south of Canada, a distance as great as from St. Louis to Dallas, or from Boston to Philadelphia. It is related that in an early day, when the West was first being settled, a signboard placed on the line between North Dakota and Montana read: "Beyond this is Montana." The story goes that all who could read crossed the line into Montana.

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Governor Moses of North Dakota says his is the poorest State in the Union. Governor Bushfield of South Dakota does not dispute him, though he might claim second place. There is tragedy in this simple statement of a fact. Neither is poor potentially or in natural resources. Each embraces millions of square miles of rich land capable, ordinarily, of supplying bread and other foods for all its people and many others. But greed, or perhaps necessity, has encouraged and made possible much of what has befallen a naturally thrifty and ambitious people. Natural reservoirs, the open range, lands capable only of producing grass, have been broken up and turned into fields. Sources from which rainfall was accumulated have been dried up. The Dakotas are poor only because of the waste that has been permitted.

Gradually, now, it having been discovered that these semi-arid areas cannot be cultivated profitably, they are being turned back to their natural state. But time will be required to undo the damage. Five or ten years from now, profiting by a bitter experience, these lands will again be made capable of feeding the herds of range cattle that once found them to be their natural habitat.

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In Pierre, where the Governor and other State officials are wrestling with the problem of revenues and deficits, budget balancing is by no means a lost art. The integrity of the State as servant and not the master of its people, is being courageously maintained and defended. The Governor of North Dakota admitted, or perhaps agreed, that when a State is no longer able to provide for itself, its schools and its public needs, it is no time to insist upon the preservation of state rights. The Governor of South Dakota takes an exactly opposite view. One is a New Deal Democrat. The other is a Republican.

The miles behind, since Bismarck was visited, led over the highway, in the absence of railroad accommodations, by automobile for a distance of two hundred miles or more past billowing fields of wheat and corn. From here, by similar conveyance, the road will lead to Sioux Falls, the metropolis of the State, and thence to Sioux City, Iowa, and into Nebraska. There is activity everywhere. The promise of a fair reward and partial release from actual want, in many cases, have inspired all with renewed courage and hope. Their hearts are right. Except for a few there is no indication that the spirit of American independence has been lost or dampened. It is reassuring to be among them. They are not strangers. Their greatest desire is for the welfare and happiness of everyone. And that is the impulse that finally, today or tomorrow, or next year or in the years to come, is to insure and save us all from whatever danger may threaten.